B A S I C Q U E N Y A

Quenya Language Lessons, with Elvish-English Vocabulary

by Nancy Martsch

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Introduction to the Study of Elvish
by Taum Santoski

The best way to begin a study of Tolkien's languages is to start with the obvious points (some of which may not be obvious) and then move onward to the real basics and then forward to the juicy parts of syantax and declensions and tenses.

The first thing to be understood about Tolkien's languages is they are "imaginary". They existed nowhere else but in Tolkien's mind until he wrote them down on paper. The languages are really a very sophisticated game of play languages, like Pig Latin, but on a larger scale. In Tolkien's languages an entire system of roots and grammar with specific meanings has been thought out in great detail. I stress this point of imaginary because unlike lost languages such as Linear B or Etruscan or the Ur-language Proto-Indo-European (which is supposed to have been a precursor of many Western languages) the languages in Tolkien's world do have a finite dimension: there is only as much as Tolkien wrote. For our purposes, however, we will asume a "reality" for the languages much as Tolkien thought them to have

According to Humphrey Carpenter, in his biography of Tolkien, the invention of languages was begun at a very early time of Tolkien's life. Perhaps in 1900 (when Tolkien was seven years old and had his first real contact, through his mother, with languages other than his birth speech) this skill rose upward. This led directly to a period after his mother's death when Tolkien discovered his Incledon cousins shared an interest in "secret" or "disguised" languages. These revelations led to Tolkien's familiarity and invention with Anamalic and Nevbosh ("New Nonsense"). A mid-teenage acquaintance with Spanish led Tolkien to devise his really first thought out language, Naffarin. And a cursory glimpse of Gothic led him to invent New Gothic. But it was the Kalevala, the epic stories of Finland, and Finnish whlich really opened up Tolkien's inventive abilities. This led soon after to the invention of Qenya (sic) (pronounced Kwenya) which was a rough but still beautiful precursor to Quenya, one of the languages found in The Lord of the RIngs and other books by Tolkien.

Now this brings us up to the point most of us recognize: The Lord of the Rings. Certainly everyone has read The Hobbit but Tolkien did not use his invented languages heavily in that book. Instead he used modernizations of real languages, long since abandoned, for most of the names of people and places. Some of the few invented names in The Hobbit are Elrond and Bladorthin and Roac and Carc. But not until The Lord of the Rings did Tolkien use his imaginary languages to a great degree. I must now state for clarity's sake that during the period of 1905 to 1935, from the first true invented language to the typing of The Hobbit Tolkien did devise a great mythology later published as The Silmarillion. But I am more concerned here with introduction rather than providing a detailed history, so I have used the chronological publication of the Tolkien books as my rule.

Over these 30 years Tolkien invented the languages which are used to good effect in The Lord of the Rings. These are the Elven-languages, the speech of his ethereal and aesthetic creatures, the Elves. In most of Tolkien's books the Elves speak one of two tongues: Quenya, translated as "Speech" or Sindarin, translated as "Grey-Elven". Tolkien also devised at least parts of some other Elvish langugaes like Silvan, Terlerin, Vanyarin, Lendarin, and Danian to complement his first two, and favorite, languages.

I mentioned above how an acquaintance with Finnish was a source, but not the only influence, on Tolkien's language Quenya. In a similar fashion the other Elven-language, Sindarin, was influenced heavily by the Welsh language, the native tongue of Wales. But this is not the only influence on Sindarin. Tolkien was eclectic, that is, he gathered in from diverse places. His languages are a rethought, recast, and reforged amalgam of most Europoean languages. Influences on his languages may be found from German, Old Icelandic, Finnish, Welsh, Danish, Old Norse, Russian, the Slavic language area, Latin, Italian, Greek, Hvestan and Farsi, and even Gothic and Old Irish.

The study of the Elvish languages must also be prefaced with the cautious reminder that our knowledge of Tolkien's inventions is only partial. Over time, sometimes slowly, sometimes in a flood, parts of the structure, the history, the etymologies (sources within the imaginary structure), become clearer to those studying the languages. So what must be seemingly a concrete statement about Quenya or Sindarin might suddenly be overturned as new material becomes available.

This "semi-introduction" to "How to Speak Elvish" would best be summed up by considering how Tolkien's languages differ from other "inventors" of languages. First of all Tolkien did not use his languages merely for their literary effect, much as Swift did, nor are they intended to be "philosophical" languages like those of George Dalgarno (ca. 1626-1687) or Wilkins; they also are not a "World-language" such as Volapuki (1880) or Esperanto (1887) or Solresol (later 18th century); nor a literary deception like the Formosan of George Psalmanazar (1679-1763). Tolkien invented his languages for the pure aesthetic pleasure of sound and speaking and listening. He wanted a language pleasing to him first and perhaps, secondarily, to other persons.

Preface

The Quenya Language Lessons

This marks the beginning of a long-delayed project, the Quenya Language Lessons. This was first proposed in 1984 (Eru, how time flies!) and I wish to thank all those who sent contributions which were not used then. The cause of the delay is mine: I wished to present the finest language lessons ever written, but was unwilling to spend the time and research necessary for such a project. What you seen now represents a scaled-down (and more realistic) approach.

Since the Quenya Lessons were first proposed, four new volumes of Tolkien's writings have appeared: The Book of Lost Tales Part Two, The Lays of Beleriand, The Shaping of Middle-earth, The Lost Road. Each contains a plethora of new linguistic material. How can our puny Quenya Lessons hope to cover it all?

Well, they can and they can't. Although much new linguistic material has appeared, little of this represents material *published during JRR Tolkien's lifetime.* Still the same is the linguistic material published and approved by Tolkien himself: The Hobbit, The Lord of the Rings, the translations of the Elvish poems from The Lord of the Rings in The Road Goes Ever On: A Song Cycle; "Guide to the Names in The Lord of the Rings" in A Tolkien Compass (edited by Jared Lobdell); and The Silmarillion, upon which Tolkien was working at the time of his death. Nearly everything else is early, preliminary, or unfinished material. Working drafts and abandoned projects. As we knew before, the languages of Middle-earth underwent many changes: for example the tengwar inscription in an earlier drawing of the Moria Gate (reproduced in Tolkien: A Biography by Humphrey Carpenter) reads "Ennyn Dhurin Aran Voria": the published version says "Ennyn Durin Aran Moria". The publication of The History of Middle-earth reveals just how enormous these changes were.

I think it is safest to treat Qenya and Gnomish, the tongues of The Book of Lost Tales, and the Quenya, Noldorin, Ilkorin and so forth of The Lost Road as seperate languages. They are ancestral to "modern" Quenya and Sindarin, even as the language of Chaucer is ancestral to modern English; yet they are very different. A foreigner learning English would not mix modern English with Chaucer. Unlike the situation facing our foreign student, the vocabulary of "Chaucerian" Elvish is much greater than the "modern" one! To make matters worse, some words remained unchanged from the very beginning, while others underwent enormous alterations. How is the student to know which is which? How, when a word is found only in the oldest vocabularies, is one to know whether it was retained by "moderns"?

The answer is, we can't always tell. That is why I think it best for the beginning student to stick to the "core" vocabulary: those works published during Tolkien's lifetime. Later, when he has mastered the principles, he can decide which of the earlier forms he wants to use, and which not.

These lessons will be based on the "core" works, in the following editions: The Lord of the Rings, Vols. I, II, & III (I, II, III), Ballantine edition (probably owned by more readers than the revised hard and softcover editions); The Silmarillion (S), Houghton Mifflin hardbound; The Road Goes Ever On, Poems by J.R.R. Tolkien, Music by Donald Swann, Ballantine (R). Material from other sources, The Letters of J.R.R. Tolkien (L), Houghton Mifflin hardbound; Unfinished Tales (UT), Houghton Mifflin hardbound; The Monsters and the Critics - "A Secret Vice", poem "The Last Ark" latest version (Appendix pp 221-23) (M), Houghton Mifflin hardbound;, will be used if it appears to agree in syntax and vocabulary with the "core" works. Material from The History of Middle-earth will not be used (sorry).

The Quenya Lessons will be written for *beginners.* I know, some of you out there are deeply into this stuff: but *please* try to contain yourselves and don't talk about obscure points of grammar! And be patient. If it wasn't covered in this lesson, it *will* be - one can't give everything at once. For those of you who don't like languages, take heart: future issues of "Beyond Bree" will have no more than one page of Quenya each, so you won't miss out on your favorite topics.

Nancy Martsch, "Beyond Bree" August 1988

Eru, how time flies indeed. The Quenya Lessons grew into a larger project than originally projected, extending over 21 issues of the newsletter "Beyond Bree" (August 1988 - June 1990), and used considerably more material from The History of Middle-earth ("Etymologies" in The Lost Road (LR)) than anticipated. Several attempts were made to publish the lessons in booklet form; again I grew ambitious and revised them and added a Vocabulary. Nevertheless the original purpose of these lessons remains: to present a clear picture of Quenya for *beginners.* I hope it has succeeded.

I wish to thank Stan Brown, for typing the first version of many of these lessons, and for pointing out areas that needed to be rewritten.

Nancy Martsch, August 1992

Table of Contents

Introduction by Taum Santoski..... i
Preface..... ii
List of Abbreviations..... iv
Lesson 1: How to Recognize Quenya..... 1
Lesson 2: Pronunciation..... 2
Lesson 3: Simple Nouns and Verbs..... 3
Lesson 4: Adjectives..... 5
Lesson 5: Noun Case..... 6
Lesson 6: Verbs and Pronouns..... 7
Lesson 7: More Nouns and Pronouns..... 9
Lesson 8: Genitive Noun and Impersonal Pronoun..... 11
Lesson 9: The Cases of Location: Allative, Locative, Ablative..... 12
Lesson 10: More Pronouns..... 14
Lesson 11: Verb Forms..... 15
Lesson 12: The Last Three Noun Cases..... 17
Lesson 13: The Infinitive, Verbal Noun, and Present Participle..... 18
Supplement to Lesson 13: The Quenya Calendars..... 20
Lesson 14: Past Participle and Verbal Adjective..... 21
Lesson 15: Adverb, Adjective Comparison, Numbers..... 23
Supplement to Lesson 15: Varda's Stars..... 24
Lesson 16: The Past Tense..... 25
Lesson 17: The Frequentive. The Verb "To Be"..... 26
Lesson 18: Names and Other Things..... 28
Lesson 19: Forming Compound Words..... 29
Lesson 20: Etymology: Phonetics..... 31
Supplement to Lesson 20: Sindarin Lenition..... 34
Supplement to Lesson 20: Sindarin Plurals..... 35
Lesson 21: Etymology: Word Formation..... 35
Lesson 22: The Tengwar..... 37
Supplement to Lesson 22: Sindarin Tengwar..... 41
Supplement to Lesson 22: English Tengwar..... 41
Supplement to Lesson 22: Black Speech Tengwar..... 42
Answers to Exercises..... 43
Appendix A: THe Dick Plotz Letter..... 47
Appendix B: Quenya-English Vocabulary..... 49
Appendix C: English-Quenya Vocabulary..... 57
Appendix D: Errors in Ballantine The Lord of the Rings..... 66

Abbreviations

1st pers	first person
2nd pers	second person
3rd pers	third person
acc	accusative
adj	adjective
adv	adverb
art	article
BLT II	The Book of Lost Tales, Pt. II, Houghton Mifflin hardbound.
BLT I	The Book of Lost Tales, Pt. I, Houghton Mifflin hardbound
BS	Black Speech
comb form	combining form
cmpd	compound
conj	conjunction
dat	dative
E	English
exc	exclusive
f	feminine
I	The Fellowship of the Ring, Ballantine paperback.
II	The Two Towers, Ballantine paperback.
III	The Return of the King, Ballantine paperback.
IE	An Introduction to Elvish, ed. by Jim Allan, Bran's Head, Somerset.
Ilk	Ilkorin
inc	inclusive
inf	infinitive
interj	interjection
L	The Letters of J.R.R. Tolkien, Houghton Mifflin hardbound.
lit.	literally
LOTR	The Lord of the Rings, Ballantine paperback.
LR	The Lost Road, Houghton Mifflin.
M	The Monsters and the Critics and Other Essays, Houghton Mifflin hardbound.
m	masculine
n	noun
neut	neuter
Nold	Noldorin
past part	past participle
PE	Primitive Elvish
pl	plural
Plotz	Letter from JRR Tolkien to Dick Plotz: see Appendix A.
poss	possessive
prep	preposition
pres part	present participle
prf	prefix
prn	pronoun
prob	probably
p.t.	past tense
Q	Quenya
R	The Road Goes Ever On, Poems by J.R.R. Tolkien, Music by Donald Swann, Ballantine.
rel	relative
rt	root
S	The Silmarillion, Houghton Mifflin hardbound.
S	Sindarin
Silv	Silvan Elvish
sing	singular
suf	suffix
sup	superlative
TC	A Tolkien Compass, ed. by Jared Lobdell, Open Court, LaSalle, IL.
UT	Unfinished Tales, Houghton Mifflin hardbound edition.
v	verb
vb stm	verb stem

Lesson 1: How to recognize Quenya

(A discussion of tongues is found in Appendix F, The Lord of the Rings)

JRR Tolkien created many languages for his invented world: Lendarin, Danian, Primitive Elvish, Qenya, Khuzdul. ., with most of the elaboration in the Elvish languages. How can one tell if it's Quenya? Many "dialects", such as Lendarin, Telerin, Silvian, are represented in the "core" vocabulary by only a few words each, and are generally labeled as such. Others, such as Qenya and Gnomish, are used only in the History of Middle-earth, not in The Lord of the Rings or The Silmarillion. Primitive or Common Elvish is found primarily in linguistic discussions. Most of the time, in the "core" vocabulary (LOTR, S) it will be a matter of distinguishing Elvish from non-Elvish, and Elvish Quenya from Elvish Sindarin. How can one identify Quenya?

It is labeled Quenya: Quenya is referred to in the text as "High-elven", the "high tongue", the "ancient tongue", etc. (Much linguistic material is found outside the text, in the Appendices, Indices and footnotes. Be sure to read them.) Sindarin is also called "Grey-elven". The ancestral Elvish tongue is "primitive" or "common Elvish". Jim Allan in An Introduction to Elvish calls it "*Proto-Eldarin". The Quenya spoken at the Waters of Awakening was Primitive Elvish, not the tongue later known as Quenya.

Context: Foreign words are frequently, although by no means always, printed in italics, particularly on their first appearance in the text. Most geographical features in Middle-earth, and some personal names, have a foreign, usually Elvish name, and a Common Speech (English) one, which often translates the Elvish. Names used in Rohan are mostly Rohirric (Anglo-Saxon), words used by Orcs are usually Orkish, etc. Names given by Elves and the Men of Gondor are likely to be Elvish.

Primitive Elvish is usually found in linguistic discussions. Bases and roots printed in capital letters or with a square root sign are usually PE. Silvan ("woodland") Elvish was used in Lorien and Mirkwood and is associated with those places: see III p 506 and UT "History of Galadriel and Celeborn". Sindarin was the spoken Elvish of the Third Age. It is used for every-day words and phrases; most Third Age personal and place names; the names of the Stewards of Gondor and the Kings and Chieftains of Arnor (those starting with Ar-); the nobility of Númenor; the heroes and places of the First Age in Beleriand; the Hymn to Elbereth. Quenya in the Third Age was a sort of Elf-Latin. It was used for formal utterances, poetry, oaths; the names of the Kings and pretenders of Gondor; the royalty of Númenor and place-names of Númenor; the names of the Valar and place-names in Aman; Galadriel's Lament and "The Last Ark" final version (M p 221-3).

Internal Evidence: Just as certain letters or letter combinations are used in English and others are not, so too are certain letters in Quenya. The location of the letter is important also: a letter or combination may be permitted in the middle of a word, but not at the beginning or end, even as ng cannot begin a word in English (Nguyen is foreign) bu at may appear elsewhere (sing, finger). (NOTE: some of the examples given here do not apply outside the core vocabulary.)

Quenya: letters q, y (as a consonant); combinations hl, hr, hy; diphthongs eu, oi. The letter v is common in Quenya, rare elsewhere. The letter w, and combination th, are rare in Quenya, common in Sindarin The letters x, z are rare in Quenya, not used at all in Sindarin, but common in other tongues. (Primitive Elvish also uses z.) The dieresis ¨, used to indicate a vowel is pronounced, is more common in Quenya than other tongues. Non-Quenya: the letter y (used as a vowel); the combinations ch, dh, gh, lh, mh, rh; the diphthongs ae, oe, aw, ew, iw. Not even Elvish: the letter j, combinations sh, zh. The circumflex ^ is usually non-Quenya. The long and short marks - are usually restricted to linguistic discussions, and generally primitive Elvish or Quenya; they are not used on Quenya in the text.
Beginning of word: Quenya: hl, hr, hy. Non-Quenya: mb, b, nd, d, ng, g, lh, mh, rh, dh, kh, io.
Middle of word: in Quenya b is *always* preceded by m, and *always* in the middle of the word; d is *always* preceded by n, l, r and *always* in the middle of the word; g is *always* preceded by n, and *always* in the middle of the word. Non-Quenya can use b, d, g alone or in other combinations, and at the beginning and end too.
End of word: Most Quenya words end in a vowel. Those that don't must end in l, n, r, s, t. Non-Quenya: preference for ending the word in a consonant; any consonant can be used.
Word length: Quenya prefers long, polysyllabic words. Sindarin prefers shorter words, mainly mono- or disyllabic. Adûnaic, Khuzdul, Black Speech also use long words, but these contain different letters, different letter combinations, different endings than Quenya.

Grammar: Each language has its own distinctive grammar. Quenya grammar will be studied in the following lessons. For the moment: common Quenya adjective endings are -ea plural -ie; common Sindarin adjective endings are -ui; -en plural -in. Quenya imperative ending is -a, Sindarin -o

Words which aren't what they seem:

Imrahil is Adûnaic (III 487)	Balchoth is Westron + Sindarin (UT 313)
Arnach, Eilenach, Umbar, Rimmon are Mannish (III 508)	Incánus is Haradric (UT 399) or Quenya (UT 400)
	Boromir is Sindarin + Quenya (III 507)
simbelmyne, Halifirien are Rohirric (TC 186, 198)	Nimrodel, Caras Galad(h)on, Legolas, Amroth are Silvan (III 506, L 282, UT "Hist. of Galadriel & Celeborn")
Forgoil is Dunlendish (III 509)	

Exercises: Identify the Quenya words: Ainulindale, Dúnedain, Elendil, coire, Bar-en-Danwedh, Vilya, Ar-Gimilzôr, Daeron, Feanor, Finrod, Earendil, Ninquelote, Amon Dîn, Nen Hithoel, Elentari, hrive, Haudh-en-Ndengen, menel, Elbereth, Cuivienen, Edoras, Amon Lhaw, Elessar, Eldamar, Thangorodrim, simbelmyne, Morgoth, athelas, yen, Adûnakhor, Eldalie, Quenta Silmarillion, lomelindi, lhûg, Azanulbizar, Carcharoth, Emyn Muil, palantir, Echuir, Narvinye, Narya, lasse-lanta, Galadriel, snaga, Valar, Narvinwe, Ulmo, eored, Iluvatar, Eldar, Urui, Urime, tengwar, cirth, asea aranion.

Cuio i Pheriain annan! Aglar'ni Pheriannath! Daur a Berhael, Conin en Annûn! A laita te, laita te! Andave laituvalmet! Cormacolindor, a laita tarienna!

Additional Exercises: Try to identify all the Quenya words in The Silmarillion Index.

Lesson 2: Pronunciation

Guidelines for pronunciation are found in The Lord of the Rings Appendix E and The Road Goes Ever On: A Song Cycle (Poems by JRR Tolkien, Music by Donald Swann) pp 58-68, analysis of "Namarie" and "A Elbereth Gilthoniel".

The Consonants: Generally as in English, with the following notes:

- c - always hard. C and k are orthographic variants of the same sound. LOTR uses c to create a visual analogy to Latin (III 487). (C is hard in classical Latin.)
- g - in Quenya, always preceded by n, and always hard, as in "finger".
- h - voiced (letter ȡ). Originally, voiced h was usually aspirate, kh (khil). Gradually, the medial aspiration was lost (aha), then the initial aspiration (hil-, harma, hwesta). By the 3rd Age the aspiration was retained only before t, as in German "acht", "echt" (telumehtar, pronounced teluMECHtar). Tolkien doesn't note this aspiration in his spelling, so remember it. Westron speakers may have pronounced this as sh (telemESHtar). (III 488-9)
- h - voiceless (letter ȸ). The h before l, r represents a breathy, voiceless sound (hlóke, hríve). By the 3rd Age this sound no longer used (lóke). The h of 3rd Age hw is also voiceless.
- hy - pronounced as h of "huge" (hyarmen).
- ng - medially, the hard ng of "finger" (see g). Initially, in old Quenya, the ŋ of "sing" (Noldor, pronounced ŋoldor). By the 3rd Age pronounced n (Noldor).
- r - always trilled.
- th - voiceless, as in "thin cloth". An archaic sound; little used in Quenya.
- ty - similar to English (*not American*) "tune". Westron speakers substituted ch (cf. English "chewsday" for "Tuesday").
- y - always a consonant, as in "you".

Consonants written twice - tt, ll, ss, nn - represent long or "doubled" consonants.

The Vowels: Quenya vowels, especially the long é and ó, tend to be "tighter" than English vowels (ie. more like Spanish vowels). Never grunted or drawled as in American speech. Long vowels are indicated with an acute accent (´). The dieresis (¨) is used to indicate that a vowel is pronounced, not silent or part of a diphthong.

- a - as in "father", short a as in "ah" but shorter. Not the a of "cat".
- e - as in English "were", short e as in "bed". Quenya long é is "tenser and 'closer' than the short vowels" (III 490). Westron speakers tended to pronounce the long é as in "say", which was considered incorrect or rustic. The final -e or -e is always pronounced (never silent). The final -er is pronounced as "-air" (not "fern").
- i - as in "machine", short i as in "sick". Final -ir is pronounced "-eer" (not "fir").
- o - as in "for", short o as in "hot", but rounder (English speakers tend to umlaut or close the o - don't.) Long o noticeably "tenser and 'closer'" than short o. Westron speakers pronounced long ó as in "no", which was considered rustic.
- u - as in "brute", short u as in "foot" ("fůt"). Final -ur pronounced as "-oor" (not "fur")

Diphthongs: Quenya diphthongs are ai, oi, ui, au, eu, iu. These are "falling" diphthongs, stressed on the first vowel. Westron speakers tended to make iu a "rising" diphthong, stressed on the second vowel, as yu of "yule".

ai as in "rye".
oi as in "boy".
ui as in "ruin".
au as in "loud" (not "laud").
eu - no close English equivalent.
iu - Westron speakers pronounced this yu as in "yule".

ea, eo, ie, etc. are pronounced as two seperate vowels.

Stress: Stress patterns are determined by the number of syllables in a word.
Two syllable words are nearly always stressed on the first syllable (Anor, PARma).
Three or more syllable words - stress is determined by the construction of the penultimate (next-to-last) syllable, specifically by its vowel and final consonants. (Note: for the purposes of counting stress, th counts as one consonant, and x (*prn.* ks) as two).

The stress falls on the *penultimate* syllable if the penultimate syllable contains a long vowel, a diphthong, or ends with two or more consonants (a long syllable).

elenTÁRi (long vowel) angaMAIte (dipthong) iSILdur (two consonants)

The stress falls on the *antepenult* (third-from-last) syllable if the penultimate syllable contains a short vowel *and* ends with one or no consonants (short syllable).

Orome *(short vowel, one cons.)* (penultimate syllable is -rom-)
naMARie *(short vowel, no cons.)* (penultimate syllable is -i-)

Note: the addition of a grammatical suffix, or the formation of a compound, can alter the stress.

Hints: names ending in -ndil, -ndur, -rdil, -rdur, etc. are always stressed on "-end-", "-ard-", "-eld-". (iSILDur, elENDil). Names and words ending in -ien, -ion, -iel, -ie, -ea are always stressed on the preceding syllable (naMARie, alaTARiel, LOMea).

Poetic Stress: The first syllable, unless it consists solely of a short vowel, can receive a secondary stress (oroMARdi, òMARyo). The final vowel can have a slight stress, particularly at the end of a poetic line. It can have a stronger stress in exclamations ("Namárie!" pronounced nà-MAR-ee-aaay).

Exercises: Pronounce the following: Cermie, unque, thúle, Telperion, anga, Aule, áze, Númenor, Númenóre, Varda, Ohtar, Tintalle, círya, Loendë, Súlimo, Mahtan, Oiolossë, Turambar, Helcaraxe, leuca, hwesta, palantír, Elessar, falasse, hríve, Alqualónde, Vanyar, Noldor, Teleri, Silmaril, Silmarillion, Elendili, Wilwarin, Telumehtar, Sangahyando, Hyarmendacil, Calmacil, Sauron, Feanáro, Anarion, Vaire, hlóke, Istari, Menelmacar, tyeller, ruinya, Yavanna, Tindómerel, Earnur, nwalme, ungwe.
Aiya Earendil Elenion Ancalima! Elen síla lumenn' omentielvo. Nai hiruvalye Valimar. Namarie.

Additional Exercises: Read aloud Galadriel's Lament (I 489), the Oath of Elendil (III 303), the Oath of Círion (UT 305), the names of the Kings of Númenor and Gondor (III Appendix A).

Lesson 3: Simple Nouns and Verbs

The Noun: Quenya nouns can be divided into two groups according to the method of forming the plural, -r plurals and -i plurals. For convenience these will be called First and Second Declension. (Tolkien recognized these two groups in the Plotz letter (Appendix A) but did not name them.) There is no evidence that they correspond to the masculine and feminine gender of the Romance languages; Quenya does not appear to use gender in this manner. (Plurals in The History of Middle-earth differ.)

First Declension: -r plurals. Nouns ending in -a, -ie, -o, -u form the plural by adding -r.

círya *pl.* círar "ship"
Vala *pl.* Valar "[Angelic] Power"
enquie *pl.* enquier "week"
Valie *pl.* Valier "[female] Power"
axo *pl.* axor "bone" (M 222-3)
Noldo *pl.* Noldor "Wise", "Deep Elf"
heru *pl.* *herur "lord"
Ainu *pl.* Ainur "Holy-one"

(An asterisk is used to indicate a form which may be logically deduced from existing patterns but which is not actually represented in the literature.)

Second Declension: -i plurals. Nouns ending in -e change the -e to -i; nouns ending in a consonant add -i

lasse *pl.* lassi "leaf"
Quende *pl.* Quendi "Speaker"(elf)
isil *pl.* *isili "moon"
Elendil *pl.* Elendili "Elf-friend"

elen *pl.* eleni "star"
Atan *pl.* Atani "Man"
anar *pl.* *anari "sun"
Teler *pl.* Teleri "Last-comer" (elf)

(The word Silmaril doubles the -l- before adding -i: Silmarilli. The reason for this is probably etymological: -ril is a shortened form of -rillë (LR 383). There may be other words which double the final consonant for etymological reasons.)

"Irregular" nouns. Some nouns do not follow these rules. Perhaps they obey other rules which we don't know. Maybe they are holdovers of earlier forms. Perhaps they represent two different words, one singular, the other plural. Maybe they are mistakes. We don't know.

*tyelle *pl.* tyeller "grade" (The only example I know (in the "core" vocabulary) of an -ë noun pluralizing with -r. Treat as First Declension.)
tari *singular.* Plural unknown. "queen"
Valarauko *pl.* Valaraukar "Demon of Might" (balrog) (S 353)
urulóke *sing*, urulóki *sing. & pl.* "'fire-serpent', dragon" (S 353, LR 370)

The Article: The definite article "the" is i (pronounced "ee"). It is the same for both singular and plural. There is no Quenya equivalent of the indefinite article "a, an" - use either i or nothing.

i Elda 'the Elf'
i Eldar 'the Elves'

The Conjunction: The conjunction "and" is ar.

Eldalie ar Atanatári "people of the Eldar and Fathers of Men" (S 190)

The Verb: Like many European languages, Quenya possesses a tense system. Tenses are formed by adding the tense ending to the verb. (Verbs are written with a hyphen to indicate that they require an ending.) Unlike many European languages, Quenya verb endings do not require person (first person, second person, etc.) when the person is already expressed by the subject. There are two forms of the verb ending, singular and plural. Singular nouns use singular verbs; plural nouns, plural. The plural ending is -r.

Present Tense: ending -a *pl.* -ar.

'ant- "[down] fall"
i lasse lanta 'the leaf falls'
i lassi lantar 'the leaves fall'

Word Order: Normally the subject precedes the verb, as in English. And, like English, Quenya can invert a sentence for dramatic effect.

Auta i lóme! "The night is passing!" (S 190) (*lit.* passes the night)

Additional Vocabulary:

aiwe "small bird"
alda "[spreading] tree"
aure "day"
círya "sharp-prowed ship"
Istar "Wizard"
lóte "flower" (esp. white flower)
lomelinde "nightingale" (*lit.* "dusk-singer")
lumbo "cloud"
Maia *prob.* Good-one" (spirit)
nen (nen) "water"
soron "eagle"
Vanya "Fair" (elf)"
cal- (kal-) "shine"
cír- (kir-) "sail" (*lit.* "pass swiftly through" the water)
kel- (cel-) "flow away, flow down" (water)
fir- "die, fade"
host- "gather, assemble"
lind- sing, "make a musical sound"
síl- "shine (with white or silver light)"
tintil- "twinkle, sparkle, glitter"
tir- "watch over, look at (towards), guard"
tul- "come"

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: The day comes. The sun shines. Birds sing. Sing Elves and Men! The day passes. Comes the night. The moon shines and the stars twinkle. Sings the nightingale.
2) Translate into English: I lóti firar ar i lassi lantar. Lumbor hostar. I soron tira. Nen kela. I cirya cira Lindar i Valar ar i Maiar: i Vanyar ar i Noldor tular.
3) Turn all singular sentences above into plural, and vice versa.

Lesson 4: Adjectives

The Adjective: In many European languages the adjective agrees with (changes its form to match) the noun. Latin adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case. Quenya doesn't use gender, and only nouns have case. (Exception: there appears to be an instance of adjective case agreement in the early Qenya poem "The Last Ark" (M pp 220-1); but never in later Quenya.) However ***Quenya adjectives do agree in number.*** Singular nouns require singular adjectives, plural nouns, plural adjectives. This is different from English, where adjectives are always the same regardless of the form of the noun, so remember!

Adjective plurals: Adjectives ending in -a form the plural by changing -a to -e. (This is different from -a nouns, so watch it!)

*linta *pl.* linte "swift" vanima *pl.* vanime "fair, beautiful"

Adjectives ending in -e change -e to -i. (Same as -e nouns.)

carne *pl.* carni "red" lisse *pl.* *lissi "sweet"

Adjectives ending in -ea change -ea to -ie.

lómëa *pl.* lomië "gloomy, shadowed" laurea *pl.* laurië "golden" (the colour not the metal)

NOTE: A word can be both a noun and an adjective, although this is uncommon. Example: lossë *pl.* lossi *(noun)* "fallen snow"; *(adjective)* "snow-white".

Word Order: Generally the adjective *follows* the noun when the noun is in the *nominative case* (subject of sentence), and *precedes* the noun in *all other cases* (direct object, indirect object, object of preposition, etc.). However this is not a hard-and-fast rule, and word order may differ, particularly in poetry.

I aiwe carne linda lisse liré. 'The red bird *(subject)* sings a sweet song *(direct object)*'

Elision: When an adjective (or any other word) ending in a vowel, particularly -a, is followed by a word beginning in a vowel, the first word may lose its final vowel. The omitted vowel is indicated by an apostrophe, and the two words are pronounced more or less as one (elision).

metim' andune "last sunset" (M222) métima + andúne (*prn.* màyt-i-mahn-doo-nay)

The verb "to be": The third person singular present tense of "to be" is ná "is", plural nar "are". (The form "nar" (no accent mark) is reported by Laurence J Krieg ("Tolkien's Pronunciation: Some Observations", An Introduction to Elvish, p. 154) from an earlier version of Galadriel's Lament, recorded by Tolkien for Caedmon Records (J.R.R.Tolkien reads and sings his The Hobbit and The Fellowship of the Rings, TC 1477). This spelling has been confirmed by researchers of Tolkien's papers at Marquette University (Chris Gilson, Taum Santoski).)

Word Order: Same as English, subject/predicate/predicate adjective. Remember that the adjective must agree with the noun whether it is located in the subject or the predicate.

I orne laurea ná halla. 'The golden tree is tall.' *(singular)*
I orni laurie nar halle. 'The golden trees are tall.' *(plural)*

Additional Vocabulary:

hísie "mist"	calima "bright"	ninque "white"	
alqua "swan"	isilme "moonlight	laiqua "green"	varne "brown" (LR 351) (S baran)
are "sunlight"	orne "[tall] tree"	*luine "blue"	vinya "new"
cala "light" *(noun)*	sure "wind"	mista "[pale] grey"	
calma "lamp"	yave "fruit"	morna "dark, black"	laust- (wind) "roar" (*lit.* "not 'roared' or 'rushed' but made a windy noise" M 216)

NOTE: only the plural of "blue" is given: luini. The singular could be either *luine or *luin)

Etymology: From the root KAL "shine" come cala (*Sindarin* calan) "light", calma "lamp", calima "bright", S. calen "[bright] green", cal- "shine". (S 360).

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: The swan is white, the water is blue. Leaves are green. Flowers are white, blue, yellow (golden) Fruits are golden and red. The nightingale and the eagle are brown. Daylight is golden, moonlight is white. Day is bright, night is dark. Mist is grey and gloomy.
2)Turn all the singular sentences above into plural, and vice versa.
3) Translate into English: I Atani tirar; i ciryar halle hostar, i ciryar laurie cirar. I aure calim'auta. Lumbor hostar, i cala fira. Carne na i andune, morna i lome. I aure métima tula. Súri linte laustar, i néni miste celar. Númenor vanima lanta.

Lesson 5: Noun Case

Case is the relationship of the noun to the other words in the sentence. In English case is indicated by word order or with prepositional phrases. In the sentence, "The boy gives the flower to the girl", the noun "boy" is in the nominative case (subject of sentence), "flower" is in the accusative case (direct object), and "girl" is in the dative case (indirect object). Change the word order and the meaning changes: "The flower gives the girl to the boy".

In an *inflected* language like Latin or Finnish - or Quenya - case is indicated by grammatical attachments to the noun (usually suffixes). This makes it possible to scramble the sentence and still retain the meaning. Quenya has a preferred word order, but it can be rearranged, particularly in poetry.

Nominative Case: subject of the sentence. ***The nominative case has no case endings.*** There are only singular and plural (plus two additional plurals discussed in Lesson 7). The nominative singular is the simplest form of the noun: hence it is sometimes called the ***noun stem***, the form of the noun to which endings are added.

Noun Stem	Nom. sing.	Nom. pl.
falma "(crested) wave"	falma	falmar
lote "blossom"	lóte	lóti
elen "star"	elen	eleni

Accusative Case: direct object and object of preposition. In the Quenya of The Silmarillion and The Lord of the Rings the accusative case has no case endings. However in the Plotz letter JRR Tolkien indicated that the accusative once had a case ending which was lost by the Third Age. (The earlier material in The History of Middle-earth follows the case principle but uses different cases and endings.) For practical purposes it can be said that ***the accusative case uses no case endings***, like the nominative.

Acc. sing.	Acc. pl.
falma	falmar
lóte	lóti
elen	eleni

Dative Case: indirect object. Case ending -n pl. -in (UT 317, Plotz). (In English this case is indicated by the preposition "to, for": "The boy gives the flower to the girl"; "The girl sings a song for the boy." "To, for" is not translated.)

	Dat. sing.	Dat. pl.
'to/for the wave(s)'	falman	falmain
'to/for the blossom(s)'	loten	lótin
'to/for the star(s)'	*elenen	*elenin

Note that in the Second Declension the final -ë is omitted before adding -in.
(We do not know how nouns ending in a consonant add suffix beginning in a consonant. If the pattern of lotë is followed they would add -e- in the singular before adding -n.)

Stress: When a First Declension noun ending in a vowel adds -in a dipthong is created, which shifts the stress to that syllable. (FALman, falMAIN).

Word order is similar to English: subject/ verb/ direct object/ indirect object. Or preposition/ object.

I lomelinde linda lire i aranen nu i alda. 'The nightingale (*nom.*) sings a song (*acc.*) to/for the king (*dat.*) under the tree (*acc.*).'

I lomelinde linda lire Sindacollon. 'The nightingale sings a song for Sindacollo (Thingol *dat.*) '
Rememoer that case endings must be added to proper nouns (names) too'

The Last Declinable Word Rule: *In a series of declinable words, only the last word is declined.* (UT 317) When several words are part of a name, only the last one is declined (takes a case ending).

I lomelinde linda lire Elwe Sindacollon. 'The nightingale sings a song for Elwe (Elu) Sindacollo (Thingol).

The declension (case ending) goes on the last word in the series. This means that the last word must be a declinable word (noun of pronoun). This is why adjectives and other modifiers precede declinable nouns. The accusative once had a case ending: therefore its adjectives precede it. The nominative *never had a case ending* it is not declined - so its adjectives follow.

I lomelinde varne linda lisse lire i sind'aranen. 'The brown nightingale *(nom.)* sings a sweet song *(acc.)* to the grey king *(dat.)*.'

A series consists of all words pertaining to or modifying a noun: a series should not be interrupted. (English can interrupt a series: "under Varda's blue domes". Quenya cannot: under the blue domes of Varda", or, literally, "Varda-of under blue domes".)

Vardo nu luini tellumar *normal word order* (R 58) "Varda-of under blue domes"
Vardo tellumar nu luini *poetic word order* (I 488) "Varda-of domes under blue"
Note that even in poetry the prepositional phrase is not interrupted.

Additional Vocabulary:

collo "cloak"
Endor, Endóre "Middle-land"(Middle-earth)
falase "shore, line of surf"
falma "[crested or foaming] wave"
malta "gold"
Mar-nu-Falmar "The Land under the Waves" (fallen Númenor)
Melyanna "Dear-gift" (Melian)
menel "heaven, the heavens"
Nauko "Dwarf" (LR 375)
Olórin - having to do with dreams or visions (Gandalf)
ondo "stone, rock"
Sindacollo "Greycloak" (Thingol)
Telcontar "Strider" (Aragorn)
Valinor, Valinore "Land or People of the Valar"
sinda "grey"
nu "under"
pella "beyond [the borders of]"
cait- "lie" (repose)
falasta- "foam"
hir- "find" (attain)
túv- "find" (locate)

Etymology: From the root FAL "foam" come falma "(crested or foaming) wave", falasse (*Sindarin* falas) "shore, line of surf", falasta- "to foam" (M 223), The Falas *(S)* west coast of Beleriand, Falathrim *(S)* Elves of the Falas, Falmari *(Q)* "Sea-elves" (Teleri who sailed to Aman). (S 358, 329, LR 381).

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya:
Earendil finds Valinor. Men watch the heavens for a star. Gandalf and Aragorn find the White Tree. The Elf sings new songs to King Thingol and Queen Melian. Finwe is a Noldo, Indis is a Vanya, Thingol is a Grey Elf The black waters lie under the shadowed trees. The Dwarf finds gold under a stone. The sun is a bright lamp for Men and Elves.
2) Translate into English: Númenor caita nu i falmar. I ciryar cirar pella Mar-nu-Falmar. I súre lausta, i nén falasta. Atani tirar i falmar ondoin. I Elendili túvar i falasse. Elendil i Halla hira Endor.

Lesson 6: Verbs and Pronouns

Verb Mood: Expressions of fact are said to be in the *indicative mood*; of command in the *imperative mood*, of wish in the *subjunctive mood*.

Indicative Mood: This contains a number of verb tenses, including the present. (The past tenses, which are somewhat confusing, will be discussed in Lesson 16.)

Future Tense: suffix -uva plural -uvar. (*pronounced* oo-vah, oo-vahr). Because it is a two-syllable suffix it causes a shift of stress to the syllable preceding the suffix.

tir- "watch, guard" tiruva *pl.* tiruvar 'will, shall watch' (TEER-oo-va, TEER-oo-var)
tintil- "sparkle" tintiluva *pl.* tintiluvar 'will, shall sparkle' (tin-TIL-oo-va, tin-TIL-oo-var)

Imperative Mood: This is used for command, and has only one form, suffix -a (same as present tense singular). It is the same for singular and plural. (The Sindarin imperative suffix is -o, a convenient way to tell the languages apart.)

tira' 'watch!' *(Quenya)* tiro' 'watch!' *(Sindarin)*

Subjunctive Mood: This is used to express conditions that *might* be: wishes, suppositions, etc. In English it is often introduced by "let", "maybe", "if": "If I were king." Some languages have seperate sets of tense endings for the subjunctive. Quenya does not (in The Silmarillion vocabulary, anyway). Our only examples are introduced by nai (*pronounced* nye), "be it that" (*probably* ná "is" + i "that"), usually translated "may", "maybe". In our examples nai is followed by the future tense.

Nai elye hiruva [Valinor]. "Maybe (be-it-that) even thou wilt find [Valinor]." (R 59)

The Negative: The negative "not" is the prefix u- (*pronounced* oo). (LR 396)

I elda tiruva. 'The elf will watch.' I elda uhiruva. 'The elf will not watch.'

It is wise to hyphenate the u- before a verb beginning with a vowel, to prevent confusion with a diphthong (ú-entuluva 'will not come again') and before a verb containing the vowel -u-, to prevent confusion with the perfect tense prefix (Lesson 11) (ú-tuluva 'will not come').

Pronouns: Unfortunately Tolkien has not left us a complete set of pronouns; nor does the material in Lost Road ("Etymologies" quite fit with that in LOTR, Silmarillion, etc. Much ingenuity has been expended devising missing pronouns. What will be given here are forms from LOTR, Silmarillion, etc. and forms which can be deduced with reasonable certainty from them.

The Nominative Personal Pronoun: This is a suffix, attached to the verb *after* the singular tense ending. The nominative pronoun suffix ends in -e.

	sing.	pl.	
1st pers.	-nye, -n "I"	-lme "we" *(exclusive)*	*-lve 'we' *(inclusive)*
2nd pers.	-lye "thou" ("you", sing.)	?	
3rd pers.	*-rye 'she'	-nte "they"	

(Unfortunately the nominative forms for "he", "it", are uncertain, and "you" (pl) is unknown.)

The first person plural exclusive means "we - you and I, not them"; the inclusive means "we - everyone present" (*Letter from JRRT quoted in Jim Allan's An Introduction to Elvish, p. 20.*)

The nominative pronoun suffix causes a shift in stress to the preceding syllable. The first person singular is often shortened to -n (which does not affect stress); the other persons are not abbreviated.

tiranye, tiran 'I watch' (teer-AHN-yay, TEER-ahn) tiruvanye, tiruvan 'I will watch' (teer-oo-VAHN-yay, TEER-oo-vahn)
tiralye 'thou watchest' (teer-AHL-yay) tirarye 'she watches' (teer-AHR-yay)
tiralme 'we watch' (teer-AHL-may) tiralve 'we watch' (teer-AHL-vay)
tirante 'they watch' (teer-AHN-tay)

The Emphatic Nominative Pronoun: In addition to the nominative pronoun suffix there is also an independent nominative pronoun, used for emphasis. It precedes the verb and acts like a nominative noun; ie. no nominative suffix to the verb is used with it. Our sole example comes from Galadriel's Lament: Nai hiruvalye Valinor. Nai elye hiruva. "Maybe thou wilt find Valinor. Maybe even thou wilt find [it]." Based on this, we can postulate similar forms for the singular pronouns. The plural forms are less certain.

*enye 'even I' ?elme, ?elve 'even we'
elye "even thou" ?
*erye 'even she' ?ente 'even they'

tuluvan 'I will come' tuluvanye 'I will come' enye tuluva 'even I will come'

Additional Vocabulary:

ambo "hill"	rokko "horse"	alcarin "glorious"
anna "gift"	telpe, tyelpe "silver"	telperin, tyelperin "silver-like"
corma "ring"	tinco "metal"	
harma "treasure"	uruloke "dragon"	aiy- "hail"
macil, makil "sword"	yulda "draught" (drink)	ant- "give"
mire "jewel"	yulma "cup"	entul- "return" (*lit.* re-come)
		quant- "fill"

Etymology: From root KYELEP- *(Primitive Elvish)* come celeb "silver" and celebrin "like silver" *(Sindarin)* (S 357); tyelep-, tyelpe *(Quenya)*; telep-, telpe, and telperin *(Telerin)*. "But in Quenya the form telpe became usual, through the influence of Telerin; for the Teleri prized silver above gold, and their skill as silversmiths was esteemed even by the Noldor." (UT 266)

Exercises: 1) Which is Quenya and which is Sindarin: "A laita te!" "Eglerio!" "Daro!" "Aiya Earendil elenion ancalima!" "A tiro nin, Fanuilos!"

2) Translate into Quenya: All of us (we) will give gifts to the king. We (you and I) will give the king a sword. They will give a white horse. She will give a red cloak. I will fill the cup and you will give the drink to the king. Maybe Liriel will sing a song. Maybe even she will sing. And we will all sing, "Hail glorious king!"

3) Translate into English: Harma caita nu ambo. Urulóke tira i harma. I urulóke hosta carne malta ar ninque telpe, calime míri ar morna tinco, macili, cormar, ar yulmar. Nai i urulóke útiruva ar túvalme i harma. Nai entuluvalme!

Lesson 7: More Nouns and Pronouns

Noun Plurals: There are two more plurals in Quenya, the ***multiple plural*** and the ***dual***. The Quenya noun has four numbers in all: singular, for one thing; plural, more than one, number unspecified; multiple plural, many; dual, two. (Noun plurals differ in The History of Middle-earth.) English is capable of making these distinctions but usually does not do so unless it is important to the sense. For this reason these distinctions are often omitted in translation; ie. falmalinnar rendered "on the foaming waves" (R 59) is literally 'upon the many foaming waves'. Quenya must make these distinctions whether they are important to the sense or not. Another thing to remember.

The Multiple Plural uses the element -li- *(pronounced* lee*)*, "many". It means "many of, a large number, a multitude, etc." The nominative and accusative suffix is -lì, the dative -lin. (Plotz letter. This gives long vowels for -lī, plural -ī, and others, which Tolkien says were used in formal writing ("Book Quenya") but not everyday colloquial speech.)

Noun Stem	Nom. & Acc.	Dat.
falma "wave"	falmali 'many waves'	falmalin 'to/for many waves'
lóte "blossom"	lóteli 'many blossoms'	lótelin 'to/for many blossoms'
elen "star"	*eleneli *or* *eleli 'many stars'	*elenelin *or* *elelin 'to/for many stars'

(Again it is unknown how nouns ending in consonants attach suffixes beginning in consonants. If -e- were inserted it would cause a shift in stress: elENeli, elENelin. It is probable that contractions were used when they didn't cause confusion with other words.)

The Dual: uses element -t, probably from at(t)a "two". Originally the dual simply meant "two", but by the Third Age it was used only for naturally occurring pairs, such has hands (L 427). It translates as "two, both, pair of". (L 427 states that both -t and -u were used for two, -u being preferred after stems ending in -t, -d for euphony. The Plotz letter declines the dual with -t.) The nominative and accusative suffix is -t, the dative -nt.

Nom. & Acc.	Dat.
falmat 'two waves'	falmant 'to/for two waves'
lótet 'two blossoms'	lótent 'to/for two blossoms'
*elenet 'two stars'	*elenent 'to/for two stars'

(NOTE: These words would not use the dual. They are given to show how the system works.)

Agreement: Adjectives and verbs do not distinguish among plural, multiple plural, and dual; one plural serves for all. Singular nouns take singular adjectives and verbs; plural, multiple plural, and dual nouns all take plural adjectives and verbs.

Má ninque tana collo. *(sing)*	'A white hand makes a cloak.'
Már ninqui tanar collo. *(pl.)*	'White hands make a cloak.'

mali ninqui tanar collo. *(mult. pl.)* 'Many white hands make a cloak.'
mat ninqui tanar collo. *(dual)* 'Two white hands make a cloak.'

Personal Pronouns: Each person and number has a distinctive consonant associated with it. These serve to identify the person in all its different case-forms.

1st pers sing.		n	1st pers pl.	?m (exclusive)	?v (inclusive)
2nd pers sing.		l		?	
3rd pers sing.	masc.	?	3rd pers pl.	t	
" "	fem.	r			
" "	neut.	s			

Accusative Personal Pronoun: Direct object of a verb with pronoun subject. When the subject is a pronoun, (i.e. *nom. pronoun*) is attached to the verb as a suffix. The direct object (acc. pronoun) becomes a *second* suffix, added after the nom. pronoun suffix. The accusative pronoun suffix is the identifying consonant alone (Since Quenya words cannot end in m or v, it is not known how the 1st pers. pl. suffix is formed.)

*-n	'me'		?-me	'us' *(exc.)*	?-ve 'us' *(inc.)*
*-l	'thee (you)'		?		
*-r	'her'		-t	"them"	
-s	"it"				

Andave laituvalmet! "Long will we praise them!" (III 285, L 308)
lait- "praise" + -uva *fut.* + -lme "we, *exc.*" -t "them"
Ye! Utúvienyes! "[Yea!] I have found it!" (III 308)
u- *perf. pref.* + túv- "find" + -ie *perf. suff.* + -nye "I" + -s "it"
(NOTE: The form -nyë "I" must be used when attaching an accusative suffix.)

Direct object of an imperative verb. Our only example is A laita te "O praise them" (III 285). From this we may postulate an independent form of the accusative pronoun consisting of the identifying consonant plus -e. It is quite possible that this is the form used when the subject of the verb is a noun, and for some objects of prepositions.

Object of preposition: Our only example occurs in Galadriel's Lament, imbe met ("between us-two"). It is composed probably of *me accusative first person plural exclusive plus -t dual suffix. (Given the Quenya precision in number one would expect a dual in the third person also, as in the praise to the two Ringbearers (laita te). The accusative forms -t, te are consistent with the dual suffix -t. However in the Oath of Cirion (UT 305, 317) we find a nominative third person plural (referring to the Valar, more than two) tiruvantes ('they will guard it'): -ntë could also be expected to yield an accusative of -t, te. And the praise to the Ringbearers is translated simply as "them", both in the text and in Letter No. 230 (L 308). So it cannot be determined with certainty whether the praise to the Ringbearers dual or not. In these Lessons I have used the te-form as third person without distinction as to number.)

*ne	'me'		met	"us-two"	?me 'us' *(exc.)* ?ve 'us' *(inc.)*
*le	'thee (you)'		?		
*re	'her'		te	"them"	
?se	'it'				

I aiwe tira i Eldar nu i aldar. 'The bird watches the Elves under the trees.'
Tirarye i Eldar nu i aldar. 'She watches the Elves under the trees.'
I aiwe tira te nu i aldar. 'The bird watches them under the trees.'
Tiraryet nu te. 'She watches them under them.'

Additional Vocabulary:

nwesta "breeze"
ma "hand"
oma "voice" *(prn. OHma)*
rimbe "great number, host"
taure "forest"
Undomiel "Even-star" (Arwen)
maite "handed"
yesta first
a "O" *(invocation)*
an "for"
palan "far and wide"
si "now"
tan- "make, fashion"
*entir- 'look again'
hlar- "hear"
ken- "see, behold"
lait- "praise, bless"

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: Varda makes the stars. She makes them. We *(inc.)* will praise her. You guard it. I will find it. They will not see me. We *(exc.)* will see them.
2) Translate into English: A Soron, Soron, tiralye palan: kenalyer? Kenan i tauri, i luini neni, i laurea hisie; ukenanyer. A Hwesta, Hwesta, hlaralyer? Hlaran i lassi, i linte neni, i rokkeli nu aldar ar lissi omali. A Soron, entira' Si kenanyet' Sinde rokkeli ar vanim'Eldali, sinde collor ar i ninque tári. I rimbe tula. A laita le, Soron' Linduvalve an Undómiel. Laituvalver'

Lesson 8: Genitive Noun and Impersonal Pronoun

The Genitive Noun: The *genitive* is a noun that modifies another noun. It is used to indicate possession, association, characteristics, point of origin, etc. In English the genitive can be written in either of two ways: as a compound word or with the phrase "of the", "from the": "The Lord of the Rings", "Lord of Moria", "Moria Lord", "Witch-king", "Celebrimbor of Eregion", "Celebrimbor from Eregion".

The English *possessive* is a specialized form of the genitive. It, too, can be written in either of two ways, with apostrophe-s or "of the": "Varda's domes", "the domes of Varda".

Quenya genitives can also be written in either of two ways, as a compound word or with the genitive suffix. Quenya makes no distinction between possessives and other genitives.

The Genitive Suffix is -o *(pronounced* oh*)*, plural -on, multiple plural -lion, dual -to (Plotz). (The genitive suffix is different in Lost Road "Etymologies".)

Dec.	Noun Stem	Gen. sing.	Gen. pl.	Gen. mult. pl.	Gen. dual
1	falma "wave"	falmo "of the wave"	falmaron	falmalion (falMALion)	falmato
	Valie "fem. Vala"	*Valio "of the Valie"	*Valiéron (valiERon)	*Valiélion (valiELion)	*Valieto (valiETo)
	Noldo "wise [elf]"	Noldo "of the wise"	Noldoron	*Noldolion (nolDOLion)	*Noldoto
	Ainu "holy one"	*Aino "of the holy one"	*Ainuron	*Ainulion (aiNULion)	*Ainuto
2	lóte "blossom"	lóteo "of the blossom"	lótion	lótelion (loTELion)	lóteto
	elen "star"	*eleno "of the star"	elenion (elENion)	*elenelion (elenELion)	*eleneto (elENeto)

Note that in the First Declension singular, and both Declensions plural, the genitive suffix is not added directly to the noun stem. First Declension singular nouns ending in -a, -o, and probably -u drop the vowel before adding -o; nouns ending in -ie possibly drop the -ë before adding -o (no examples). Second Declension singular nouns ending in -ë or a consonant simply add -o. Plural nouns add the genitive plural -on to the plural form of the noun, First Declension -r or Second Declension -i. Multiple plural and dual nouns add the genitive multiple plural and dual to the noun stem. (The genitive multiple plural -lion is actually the multiple plural -li plus -on; the genitive dual is the dual -t plus -o.)

Stress: Whenever a suffix adds two syllables to the end of a word it causes a shift in stress, as with the multiple plural shown above. Sometimes this is indicated by placing an acute accent over the stressed vowel. (The final vowel was long in Primitive Elvish, but shortened in Quenya. When a suffix causes the stress to fall on this vowel, it "reverts" to long, and may acquire an accent mark. However spelling is not consistent in this matter.)

A vanimar, vanimalion nostari! "O beautiful ones, parents of beautiful children!" (L 308)
(lit. O beautiful-ones, beautiful-ones-many-of parents) vanima = "beautiful one"

The addition of a suffix also causes a shift in stress for nouns ending in -ie. As the short syllable -i- (in -ie) can never be stressed, the following syllable (-e-) takes the stress instead. This is indicated by either lengthening the -e- (adding an accent mark), or by doubling the following consonant. Again spelling is not consistent.

*Valieron *(valiERon)* 'of the Valier' Altariello *(altariELo)* "of Altariel" (R 58)

Word Order: Frequently, but by no means always, the genitive *precedes* the noun modified. (In English this happens only with possessives, "Varda's domes". In Quenya it can happen with *all* genitives.) But when the genitive is used to indicate source or origin, particularly when this is used for identification, not for describing movement from the source, it may *follow* the noun or phrase described. And poetry can always scramble word order. Sometimes the article i ("the") is omitted.

hisie untupa Calaciryo miri "mist down-roofs Kalakirya's jewels" (I 489, R 59)
Vardo nu luini tellumar "under the blue domes of Varda" *(lit.* "Varda-of under blue domes) (R 59)
Aiya Earendil Elenion Ancalima! "Hail Earendil brightest of stars!" (II 418, L 385) *(lit.* hail Earendil stars-of most-bright - *adjective* Ancalima *modifies* Earendil.)

An sí Varda...ortane maryat Oiolosseo ve fanyar "For now Varda...from Mount Everwhite has uplifted her hands like clouds" (I 489, R 59) (*lit.* "for now Varda... uplifted hands-her-two Ever-white-from like clouds")

Impersonal Pronoun: The impersonal pronoun "who, what" can be expressed in two ways, man *(mahn)* and i *(ee)* When asking a question, use man. When referring back to the subject, use i.

Sí man i yulma nin enquantuva? "Now who the cup for me will refill?" (I 489, R 59)
...Eru i or ilye mahalmar ea tennoio. "...the One who is above all thrones forever." (UT 305, 317)

Additional Vocabulary:

ear "sea"	nár "fire"	enquant- "refill"
ehtele "spring, well"	nuru "death"	nain- "lament"
lumen "high airs" (region above the air where the stars are) (S 336)	olor "dream, vision" (LR 379) *(UT 396 gives* olos, *pl.* olozi, olori *)*	van- "depart, pass away, disappear, vanish" (R 59, LR 397)
menel "earth" (earth as a flat floor beneath the heavens) (S 360)	tano "craftsman, smith, maker"	ara "beside, outside"
	vanima "fair, beautiful-one" (elf)	thara "athwart, across"

Etymology: The Primitive Elvish z changed to r in Quenya. Archaic letter aze became are ("sunlight"). As there was another letter for r (ore) this was often used for double s (esse "name") (III 500). So olos (oloz), plural olozi > olor *pl.* olori.

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: The names of the Valar are: Manwe, Lord of the High Airs; Varda, Queen of the Stars; Ulmo, Lord of Waters and King of the Sea; Aule, the Dwarves' Maker and Yavanna, Queen of the Earth; Namo, the Lord of Death and Vaire; Irmo, the Lord of Dreams and Este; Nienna who laments for Men and Elves; Orome and Vana, Tulkas and Nessa.
2) Translate into English: Sí man i líre linduva nu aldar? Ar man i yulma quantuva ara nár? An i vanimar vánar thar'ear. I lómelinde linduva i líre. I ehtele enquantuva i yulma. An i vanimar ú-entuluvar.

Lesson 9: The Cases of Location: Allative, Locative, Ablative

The cases of location indicate movement toward, presence at, movement away from the noun: the whither, where, whence. In English (and Sindarin) these relationships are indicated with prepositions. Quenya uses case endings. (The History of Middle-earth uses different endings.)

Allative: movement toward the noun; whither. Translated as "to", "toward", "on", "onto", "upon", "unto". Singular suffix -nna, plural -nnar, multiple plural -linna(r) (the final -r can be omitted), dual -nta (Plotz letter). The final -a may be omitted (indicated by an apostrophe) when the next word begins with a vowel.

Noun Stem	sing.	pl.	mult. pl.	Dual
falma "wave"	falmanna 'toward the wave"	falmannar	falmalinna(r)	falmanta
lote "blossom"	lótenna 'toward the blossom'	lótennar	lotelinna(r)	lótenta

Locative: presence at a location (in space or time); where. Translated as "in", "at"; occasionally "on", "upon" when no movement is implied. Singular suffix -sse, plural -ssen, multiple plural -lisse(n) (the -n can be omitted), dual -tse (Plotz).

falmasse 'in the wave'	falmassen	falmalisse(n)	falmatse
lotesse 'in the blossom'	lótessen	lotelisse(n)	lotetse

Ablative: movement away from the noun; whence. Translated as "from", "out from", "out of". Singular suffix -llo, plural -llon, multiple plural -lillo(n) (the -n can be omitted), dual -lto (Plotz).

falmallo 'from the wave'	falmallon	falmalillo(n)	falmalto
lotello 'from the blossom'	lotellon	lótello(n)	lotelto

Nouns ending in consonants (Second Declension): Quenya words can end in the consonants -l, -n, -r, -s, -t. It is not always certain how a suffix beginning in a consonant would be attached to such a non. The poem "The Last Ark" (M 221-2) gives two examples, both plural, where -i- is added before the case suffix. (But see below.) So we may postulate a "full" form which, in the plural, adds -i- before the case suffix. Whether -i- is added before singular, multiple plural, and dual is unknown. (Alternatively the singular could use -e-.)

mindon "[lofty] tower" *mindoninna (M 222) or *mindonenna mindoninnar *mindonilinnar *mindoninta or *mintonenta

It is certain that contractions were also used, because we have examples for the singular and plural. (Multiple plural may require a connecting vowel.) Nouns ending in -en drop the -n before adding allative and ablative suffixes, and probably locative also. Nouns ending in another vowel + -n drop the -n before the allative, and possibly locative and ablative (no examples for these two). Presumably nouns ending in -l would drop the -l before the ablative, those ending in -s would drop -s before the locative (no examples). Nouns ending in -r and -t would require the connecting vowel (again, no examples).

Elenna "Starwards" (S 327) elen + -nna Romello "from the East" (R 59) romen + -llo
mindonnar "upon towers" mindon + -nnar *Formenosse "in Formenos" Formenos + -sse

Stress: These case endings each contain a double consonant, which causes a shift of stress to the syllable preceding the consonants. Example: FALma, falMANna, falMANnar, falmaLINnar, falMANTa, etc.

Examples:
Elen síla lúmenn' omentielvo "a star shines *on* the *hour* of our meeting." *(all)* (I 119) (NOTE: In the later Ballantine editions, omentielvo is misspelled omentilmo.)
Et Earello Endorenna utúlien. "Out *of* [from] the *Great Sea (abl.)* *to Middle-earth (all.)* I am come." (III 303)
...i hárar mahalmassen "they who are sitting *upon thrones*" *(loc.)* (UT 305, 317) hár- "sit upon"
Altariello nainie Loriendesse "Galadriel's lament *in Lórien*" *(loc.)* (R 58)
Man tiruva rákina kirya ondolisse morne... "Who shall heed a broken ship *on* the [many] black *rocks*..." (M 222)

Variant form in "The Last Ark" (M 222): abl. pl. elenillor "from the stars". This is not a mistake: the -r was confirmed by Christopher Tolkien in a letter to "Beyond Bree" March 1986.

Case Endings in Noun Formation: The singular allative and locative suffixes can be used as elements in the formation of new nouns. They have the connotations "-wards" and "place", "time". Nouns so-formed can take additional case endings! (The ablative does not seem to be used this way; Quenya seems to have preferred a construction with prefix et "out" - see below.)

Elenna "Starwards", the land *towards* the Star (a name of Númenor) (S 327)
falasse "shore, line of surf" (S 358) (*lit.* surf-*place*)
kelusse "freshet, water falling out swiftly from a rocky spring" (UT 426) (*lit.* flow-*place*: 'flow' is a verb)
Lótesse Blossom-*time* (III 483) the month of May

Additional Vocabulary:

Al(a)táriel "Maiden crowned with a radiant garland" (Galadriel) (S360)	*Elwinge *hypothetical Quenya form of* Elwing ("Star-spray") (S 238)	quelle "fading" (late autumn)
Aman "Blessed, free from evil" (the Blessed Realm) (S 314)	indis "wife"	tinwe "spark (star)"
colindo "bearer"	*kiryamo (*ciryamo) "mariner"	Yavanna "Giver of Fruits"
eare(n)- "sea" (in compounds)	Loriende "lorien" (R 58)	talt- "slip, slide down, collapse"
Earendil "Lover of the Sea"	maiwe "(sea) gull"	untup- "cover" (*lit.* "down-roof")
	nis(se) *pl.* nissi "woman"	

NOTE: The word kiryamo is in the genitive case (Indis i-Kiryamo, "The Mariner's Wife" UT 8). The nominative could end in -a, -o, or -u; I have opted for -o because -o is also a masculine ending.

Etymology: From et "out" come et + kelē "out flow" > ehtele *(Quenya)*, eithel *(Sindarin)* "spring, well" (S 360); et + sîr "out-flow" > ethir (S) "outflow, mouth [of a river], delta" (S 364); probably Ekkaia *(archaic)* "Outer Sea" (S 326).

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: A swan sails upon the water, birds sing in the trees. Leaves fall from the trees in fading. Many golden leaves lie under the trees. Yavanna gives fruits from both hands. Grey clouds gather. The wind comes out from the East. Now snow will fall.
2) Translate into English: Lome untupa i falmalinnar. Earendil cira ninque ciryasse earenna. I kiryamor kenar calima tinwe i tula i ciryanna. I elen talta menello! I elen caita ciryanna: Earendil tuva maiwe, elen-colindo. Si narye nisse, Elwinge, i Earendilo indis, ar i elen na i Silmaril. Earendil ar Elwinge ciruva Amaninna.

Lesson 10: More Pronouns

Dative Personal Pronoun: Our example of the dative (indirect object) personal pronoun occurs in the question Si man i yulma nin enquantuva? ("Now who the cup for me will refill?") From this we may postulate a dative independent personal pronoun composed of the person-identifying consonant plus -i- plus -n (dative suffix)

sing.		pl.	
nin "to/for me"		?min 'to/for us' (*exc.*)	?vin 'to, for us' (*inc.*)
*lin 'to/for thee (you)'		?	
*rin 'to/for her'		*tin 'to/for them'	
?sin 'to/for it'			

Word order: uncertain. Probably *precedes* the verb in questions; may precede the verb in statements. (It precedes the verb in two Sindarin statements, follows the verb in a Qenya statement (LR 72). All of these come form poetry, notorious for distorted syntax.) We have no indications whatsoever of how the dative pronoun behaves with other pronouns in the sentence.

I aiwe lire tin linduva. 'The bird will sing a song for them.'

Possessive Adjective: Like the nominative personal pronoun, the possessive adjective (pronoun) is a suffix. Unlike the nominative, which is attached to the verb after the tense suffix, the *possessive* is attached to the noun *before* the case suffix. This is due to the last declinable word rule: only the last word in a series is declined. The possessive adjective suffix becomes the last word, therefore it is declined (takes the case suffix).

-nya "my"	-lma "our" (*exc.*)	-lva "our" (*inc.*)
-lya "thy (your)"	?	
-rya "her"	*-nta 'their'	

NOTE: when the noun possessed ends in a consonant, an -i- is added before the possessive suffix: Atarinya "my father" (UT 186).

Declension: the possessive adjective ends in -a, and is declined like a First Declension noun.

Case	sing.	pl.	mult. pl.	dual
Nom. & Acc.	-nya "my"	-nyar "my"	*-nyali 'my many'	-nyat 'my two'
Dat.	*-nyan 'to/for my'	*-nyain 'to/for my'	*-nyalin 'to/for my many'	*-nyant 'to/for my two'
Gen.	-nyo "of my"	*-nyaron 'of my'	*-nyalion 'of my many'	*-nyato 'of my two'
etc.				

Stress: Because the possessive pronoun suffix contains a double consonant, it can cause a shift of stress to the preceding syllable: falmanya 'my wave' (falMANya), falmanyar (falMANyar), falmanyali (falMANyali), falmanyat falMANyat), falmanyalion (falmanYALion), etc.

Examples:
Elen síla lúmenn' omentielvo "a star shines on the hour of our (*inc*) meeting." (I 119)
maryat Elentari ortane "her two hands Star-queen uplifted" (R 58-9)
Sinome maruvan, ar Hildinyar "in this place will I abide, and my heirs" (III 303)

Independent Possessive Personal Pronoun: Since the nominative personal pronoun has an independent form (used for emphasis), we can postulate a similar form for the possessive, to mean "mine" or "even my". Because -i- is used to attach the possessive suffix to nouns ending in consonants, it has been suggested that the independent form might begin i-. (Alternatively, it could begin with e-, like the nominative.) *There is no evidence for this form.*

?inya (??enya) 'mine'	?ilma 'ours' (*exc.*)	?ilva 'ours' (*inc.*)
?ilya 'thine, yours'	?	
?irya 'hers'	?inta 'theirs'	

I parma na inya. 'The book is mine.' I parmar nar inyar. 'The books are mine.'
NOTE: Like an adjective, the possessive pronoun must agree in number with the noun possessed.

Demonstrative Pronoun: Galadriel's Lament contains a demonstrative pronoun, yassen, translated "wherein (*literally* 'which-in'). This appears to be a form *ya plus -ssen, locative plural suffix (it refers to a plura noun). So we may postulate a demonstrative pronoun *ya 'which, where' which takes case suffixes to make form meaning 'to which', 'from which', "which-in", and so forth. (The form yar 'to whom' occurs in the Qenya poem 'Nieninque' in ' Secret Vice' (M 215-6). However ya- is cited as 'there, over there; of time, ago' and yasse 'once upon a time' in 'The Etymologies' (LR 399): bu this is said to be from the early, 'unreconstructed' part of the work.) Perhaps, unlike English, *ya may be used for people a well: 'whom'. Note that *ya also functions as a adjective, and ***must agree in number*** with the noun to which i refers.

Nom. & Acc.	*ya 'which, ?whom'	All.	*yanna 'toward which'
Dat.	*yan 'to which'	Loc.	yasse 'in which, which-in'
Gen.	?yo 'of which'	Abl.	*yallo 'from which'

Additional Vocabulary:

formen "north"	mar land, home, house, lineage (S 356)	romen "east"
hildi "heirs" (*usually pl.*) (LR 364)		sire "river"
hin "child"	nore "people" (S 357)	
hyarmen "south"	nórie "country" (R 59)	mar- "abide, dwell"
lunte "boat"	numen "west"	

Place-names in Númenor (UT p 165 ff): Andúnie "Sunset" (city), Andustar "Westlands", Arandor "Kingsland", Eldalonde 'Elf-haven' (city), Forostar "Northlands", Rómenna "Eastwards" (city).
(Taurendil 'forest-lover' and Fíriel "mortal woman" are Quenya names used for this exercise; in practice the Númenórean royalty used Quenya names, the nobility Sindarin, and the commons Adûnaic.)

Etymology: Formen and hyarmen mean "right-hand region" and "left-hand region" (men = "region, way"; S 361), the directions of north and south as one faces the setting sun (III 500). Númen "west" is from ndu "down, from on high", meaning "the way of the sunset, west" (S 355). Rómen "east" derives from OR/RO, "rise up", go high" (L 426) - the way of the sunrise.

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: To the north are the hills from which the river comes. To the south is the sea toward which the river flows. In the south is a land of many fruits. The people of the south come to us in boats. The men give to us their fruits, we give them our metals.
2) Translate into English: Essenya na Taurendil; maran Andúniésse, nostarinyar tular Forostarillon. Indisinyo esse na Fíriel; atarirya mara Rómennasse, Arandoro nóriésse. Hínilmar marar Eldalondesse, Andustarissen. Tuluvalme Eldalondenna Lotessesse; linduvalve omentielvasse.

Lesson 11: Verb Forms

Verb Stem: In these lessons the verb has been written with a hyphen, to indicate that an ending is needed. However a scholar in Middle-earth would use the ***verb stem***. The verb stem is the verb as a complete word. Often it ends in -a, occasionally -u or possibly -e, or consonant l, n, r, s, t (any other consonant requires a final vowel). The vowel is dropped before adding the tense ending. Because, prior to The History of Middle-earth, most of our verbs came with tense endings, we knew very few verb stems. Some verb stems are given below.

hosta "gather" (M222)	kelu "flow" (UT 426)	lanta "fall" (III 480)	tir "watch, etc" (S 365)
ita "sparkle" (S 363)	kuna "bend" (M 222)	tinta "cause to sparkle" (S 365)	

The use of the verb stem: The verb stem can substitute for the infinitive. Since all our examples come from poetry, it is not known if this usage applies to 'everyday speech'. It is useful for the poet because it is terse and gives an additional opportunity for rhyme. Translate as infinitive ("to do") or with -ing ("doing"), according to English sense.

lanta-ránar 'fall moon-in', in the moon to fall, "in the moon falling" (M 214-5)
NOTE: this is from the second version of 'The Last Ark', an earlier form of Quenya, and the noun case ending is different.

The verb stem with verbs of seeing and hearing: When the verb stem is used as an infinitive after a verb of seeing or hearing, and the subject of the verb stem infinitive is the object of the see/hear verb, the prefix a- is added to the verb stem. In other words, someone sees/hears something to do something: the "to do" gets the prefix. ("The Lost Ark", final version (M 222-3). This poem, according to Christopher Tolkien, existed in two nearly identical forms; the first, accompanied by a commentary, used na-, the second (the printed version), changed na- to a-. I have opted for a-.)

Verbs of seeing and hearing are ken- "see", hlar- "hear", and probably tir "watch". It has been suggested that other sensory verbs (feel, taste, etc) might use the same form.

man	kenuva	lumbor	ahosta? "Who shall see (the) clouds to gather?"
subj	see-*verb*	*obj, subj. of*	*verb stem*

Perfect Tense: The *perfect* tense refers to an action begun and completed in the past; it is complete, finished, perfect: "has done", poetically "is done". The *imperfect* tense refers to an action begun in the past but continuing or not completed, perhaps co-incident with another action: "was doing, did". The *past* tense refers to an action before the present, duration and completion unspecified. English does not always place great importance on these distinctions, but some languages (such as French) do. Quenya also is precise here - something more for English speakers to think about.

The perfect tense is formed by *prefixing* the principal vowel of the verb, *lengthening* the principal vowel if it is not already long (add an acute accent), and *adding the suffix* -ie, plural -ier. (The concept of prefixing the principal vowel will be found elsewhere.)

verb	principal vowel	perf. sing.	perf. pl.
van- "pass away"	a	*ávánie 'has passed away'	ávánier "have passed away"
tir "watch"	i	*itírie 'has watched'	*itírier 'have watched'

When our only example of a verb comes from a perfect tense, we cannot tell whether it would use a long vowel in other tenses or not. Van- might have a short or long a vowel.

Et Earello Endorenna utúlien. "Out of the Great Sea to Middle-earth I am come." (III 303) -n = "I"
Yeni ve linte yuldar avánier "(Long) years like swift draughts have passed away." (R 58)

Imperfect Tense: An earlier version of Galadriel's Lament was published on the jacket of Caedmon Records' J.R.R.Tolkien reads and sings his The Hobbit and The Fellowship of the Ring (TC 1477). (Reported by Laurence J Krieg in An Introduction to Elvish, pp 152, 154.) It runs inyar ve linte yulmar vanier; it probably means 'years like swift draughts passed away'. Evidence in The History of Middle-earth indicates that this may be an earlier version of the *past* tense. Nevertheless it is tempting to think of this as the *imperfect* tense - it fills the role admirably.

Future Perfect Tense: It has been hypothesized that a future perfect tense could be constructed on the model of the past perfect tense: vowel prefix plus future ending ("will have been done"). *There is no evidence of this tense.*

Utúvuvarye i anna. 'She will have found the gift.'

Verb Prefix: en- means "again, re-"

entul- come again, "return"	Entulesse "Return" (Veantur's ship) (UT 434)
enyal- "summon again, recall"	enyalie "recalling, commemoration, memory" (UT 305,317)
enquant- fill again, "refill" (R 59)	

Additional Vocabulary:

Earnur "devoted to the sea" (man's name)	tuile "spring" (season)	yondo (LR 400) "son"
	yávie "autumn" (*lit.* fruiting)	(y)onya (LR 61,UT 175) "(my) son" (address)
londe "land-locked haven"	yén "(long) year" (144 years)	-ion "son" in compounds
tasare "willow"		

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: Who will hear the wind to roar? Who will see the leaves to fall? Who will find the gold to lie upon (the) many rocks, upon (the) water lying; golden willow leaves shining. Who for me will gather the gold?

2) Translate into English: Utúlien Romennanna ken yondonya. Earnur entuluva yaviesse. Tiruvan i Earrokko cira i londenna. Ciryanta icirie Endorenna tuilesse. Sí enkenuvanyet.

3) Compose a short poem in Quenya. Try to write directly in Quenya, instead of translating from English.

Lesson 12: The Last Three Noun Cases

In his letter to Dick Plotz (Appendix A) JRR Tolkien set forth ten noun cases. These are the last three. (Other case-forms are found in The History of Middle-earth.)

Instrumental Case: This is used to mean "by means of, by the agency of, because of". It is translated "on", "with", "by", "in". "The leaves fall in the wind": the wind is the agent which causes the leaves to fall. However in English "in" is also used for location (a different case in Quenya), and the two meanings can overlap, causing confusion. If "the waves sparkle in the moonlight", is it because they are located within the sphere of the moon's light, or because the moonlight causes them to sparkle? Probably both: but Quenya must decide which meaning is paramount, and use that case.

The instrumental case ending is -nen, plural -inen, multiple plural -linen, dual -nten.

Dec.	Noun Stem	sing.	pl.	mult. pl.	dual
1	falma "wave"	falmanen 'in the wave'	falmainen	falmalínen	falmanten
	Valie "fem.Vala"	?Valinen *or* ?Valienen 'by the Valie'	?Valienen or ?Valínen	*Valielínen	*Valiénten
2	lasse "leaf"	lassenen 'in the leaf'	lassínen	lasselinen	lassenten
	lóte "blossom"	lótinen 'in the blossom'	*lótínen	*lotelínen	lótenten
	elen "star"	*elenenen *or* *eleninen 'in the star'	*elenínen	*elenelínen	*elenenten

Stress: In the First Declension plural, the addition of -inen creates a diphthong, which shifts the stress to that syllable (falMAInen). The same stress shift is achieved in the Second Declension by lengthening the -i- of -inen (lassInen) (the long -í- replaces the -e of the noun stem). The multiple plural and dual endings also cause a shift in stress (falmaLInen), falMANten). We do not know how nouns ending in -ie attach the instrumental suffix; one hypothesis is given above.

The Plotz letter gives the Second Declension singular as -enen; our two examples in Galadriel's Lament have -inen. Both the latter have long vowels in the first syllable; the Plotz example does not. It may be that the -ë was shortened to -i- after a long vowel (that is how it would sound when spoken quickly). The distinction between singular and plural is maintained by lengthening (and stressing) the -í- in the plural. Again we do not know how nouns ending in a consonant attach this suffix; they may follow the pattern of Second Declension -ë nouns.

Word order: same as in English.

laurie lantar lassi súrinen. "Like gold fall the leaves in (the) wind." (R 58-9)
Man tiruva fána kirya...rámainen elvie "Who shall heed white ship...on wings [sails] like stars" (M 214, 222)
A Túrin Turambar turún' ambartanen "master of doom by doom mastered!" (*lit.* 'O Túrin Doom-master mastered by doom.') (UT 138)

"Associative" Case: This case has been termed "compositive", "partitive", "asociative". It is given in the Plotz noun declension without a name. We have four examples: yuldar...lisse-miruvoreva, "draughts...of sweet mead" (Galadriel's Lament), where the draughts are composed of, made of, mead; the name Mindon Eldaliéva, "Lofty Tower of the Eldalie", where the tower is made by, or belongs to, Elves (S 341); Nurtalë Valinóreva, "The Hiding of Valinor" (S 345) and Mar Vanwa Tyalieva, "The Cottage of Lost Play" (BLT I 14), where "Valinor" and "Lost Play" act as genitives. The common element is association, identification. So "associative" seems the best name.

Use the associative to indicate composed of, made by; and very closely associated with, identified with. The usual translation is "of".

Unlike the previous cases, the associative has only two forms, singular -va and multiple plural -liva.

sing.	pl.
falmava "of the wave"	falmaliva "of many waves"
Valiéva "of the Valie"	*Valielíva 'of many Valier'
loteva "of the blossom"	lóteliva "of many blossoms"
*eleneva 'of the star'	*eleneliva 'of many stars'

Stress: as always, the addition of a suffix can cause a shift in stress; elENeva, eleneLIva, falmaLIva. Note that nouns ending in -ie shift the stress to -e- in the singular (because stress cannot fall on short -i-); this is indicated by lengthening the vowel.

Word order is the same as English.

Antanyel yulma telpeva. 'I give thee (a) cup of silver.' (made of silver)
Linduvan lire hantaleva. 'I will sing (a) song of thanksgiving.' (associated with thanksgiving)

The **Mystery Case**: Tolkien's letter to Dick Plotz gives two cases in parentheses, one under the allative and one under the locative. They are not named. From the Oath of Cirion (UT 305, 317) we know that the case under the allative is the dative (indirect object). What is the other case? Unfortunately there are no clear-cut examples of it in use. There is a sentence in the poem "Nieninque" (M 215-6) which might contain this case: yar . vilya anta miqilis, "to whom the air gives kisses". but this is an earlier form of Qenya, which differs in subject matter and noun forms from the time of the Plotz letter, so we cannot be sure.

Christopher Gilson suggests "What we are 'looking for' then is some function related to locative in sense but less objective in function, capable of marking the subject of an idea or a subjective participant, the way the dative can mark either the recipient of a gift or subject of an intransitive, in short the reference to participant in an event to whom the action is directed as opposed to a nonparticipant goal of the action. The parallel to the locative would be a participant located at the action as opposed to a nonparticipant location."

Tom Loback speculates "perhaps .it's used to express adverbials like· whereon, whereby, whereof, wherein eg. ciryas ciryalve...'The ship whereon we sail'...A title might be 'circumstantive'."

Nancy Martsch wonders "if, since the dative represents movement of both the action of the noun and the direct object to the indirect object (dative), perhaps the mystery case represents focus of both action and object at a location, eg. 'Fingolfin strikes a blow at Morgoth' (Morgoth receives both strike and blow)."

The relationship of the mystery case to the locative is probably like that of the dative to the allative.

The mystery case has three forms, singular -s, plural -is, multiple plural -lis. There is no dual.

sing.	pl.	mult. pl.
falmas	falmais	falmalis
lótes	lótis	lótelis
*elenes	*elenis	*elenelis

Note that in the Second Declension plural, the -i- of -is replaces the final -ë.

Additional Vocabulary:

alcar, alkar "glory, brilliance"
Ambar "the World" (III 303)
anga "iron"
Firima *pol.* Firimar "Mortal", man (*lit.* fading-one)
carca, karka "tooth, fang"
(h)lóke "snake, serpent" (*prob. poetic* worm, dragon)
mornie "darkness"
nér "man" (male)
ohtar "warrior"
ráma "wing" (*poetic* ["ship's] sail", "leaf")
rúnya "red flame"
silima the stuff of the Silmarils (S 364)
sule "breath"
tie "road"
ilya "all, the whole"
sina "this"
silma *(adj)* "silver, shining white"
unótima "numberless, innumerable, not countable"
kir- "cut, cleave"
pika *(vb stm)* "lessen, dwindle"
wilwa *(?vb stm)* "fluttering to and fro"
tennoio *(adv)* "for ever"

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: I come to the river in the night. The waters sparkle white-silver in the moonlight. The trees are gloomy clouds of darkness, the road is of silver, the waters (of) many white-silver pears. A nightingale sings in the trees, leaves flutter in the breeze. All the world is black and shining-white. The glory of this night I will remember for ever.

2) Translate into English: I urulóke caita harmanna; yulmar telpeva ar maltava, makili angava ar axoli Firmaliva; ilya cala carni uruloke-súleo narinen. Míreli únótime tintilar nu laurie rámar. I Loke úhlara i nér. Ohtar tula. Calima makil kira, rúnya púka, fira. Sí urulókeo karkar nar ohtaro miri.

Lesson 13: The Infinitive, Verbal Noun, and Present Participle

The *infinitive* is a "formal" verb without inflections (tenses or person endings); in English it is usually introduced by "to" ("to do"). The *verbal noun* is a verb form used as a noun; the *gerund* is a verbal noun. In English the gerund ends in -ing. (" a doing"). The *present participle* is a verb form indicating action in the present without inflection. In English it usually ends in -ing and often is combined with auxiliaries to form tenses ("is doing"). In some languages these three are distinct in form and usage, but in English they overlap. Both the infinitive and the gerund can be used as nouns; the gerund and the present participle share the same form. In Quenya, too, these overlap, though in different ways; both infinitive and verb stem can be used as infinitives, infinitive and gerund share the same form, gerund and present participle can be used as nouns. Still other forms can be found in the History of Middle-earth.

The Infinitive: The infinitive suffix is -ie It has no singular or plural (is not inflected). Since our knowledge of the infinitive comes from the analysis of the Oath of Cirion (UT 317) we have no example of it in use. Presumably it would be used where a formal infinitive is desired. (The verb stem can also act as an infinitive.) The infinitive can have as an object a noun in the accusative or dative case.

enyal- "summon again, recall" enyalie "to recall" (UT 317)
Utúlan kenie i aran. 'I have come to see the king.' *(acc.)*
Utúlan lindie aranen. 'I have come to sing for the king.' *(dat.)*
I quetta Quenyava an "to watch" na tirie." 'The word in Quenya for "to watch" is tirie.'

The Gerund: The gerund suffix is also -ie (UT 317). (The Sindarin equivalent is -ith, perhaps also -eth.) The gerund is declined as a First Declension noun. It can also take an object.

enyalie "recalling, memory" (UT 305, 317)
Vanda sina termaruva Elenna-noreo alcar enyalien... "This oath shall stand in memory [for the recalling] of the glory of the Land of the Star..." (*Lit.* "oath this through-abide-will Starwards-land-of glory recalling-for...") "glory" is the object of "recalling". (UT 305, 317)

The gerund can also be used in names.

Yavannie (S. Ivanneth) 'fruit-giving' (September) (III 483)
Nárie (S. Nórui) 'sunning' *or* 'sunny' (June) (III 483)

NOTE: The suffix -ie can be used for many other things - not all -ië nouns are gerunds! In women's names -ië is a feminine suffix.

The Present Participle: The function of the participle differs in different languages. Our knowledge of the present participle in Quenya comes from the last version of the poem "The Last Ark" in the Appendix to "A Secret Vice" (M 221-3). Here it is used to (1) express present action with relation to the principal verb; (2) as a noun; (3) as an adjective. There are no examples in Quenya of the present participle used with "to be" to form tenses, a common construction in English. (The use of "is doing" as a substitute for the present tense "does" is idiomatic English, not common in other languages.)

The present participle suffix is -la (M 223). It is added to the *verb stem*. Probably *-ala would be used when the verb stem ends in a consonant (no examples).

ilka "gleam (white)" ilkala "gleaming (white)" (M 223)
nurru- "murmur, grumble" nurrula "grumbling" (M 222-3)
tir "watch" *tirala "watching"

The present participle can be used to express action in the present. Its "subject" may be the "object" of the principal verb in the sentence. When used this way, it has no singular or plural (is not inflected).

Man tiruva fána kirya...ear falastala... "Who shall heed a white ship...the sea surging..."
(who shall heed....sea *(obj., sub. of)* surging) (M 214, 222-3)

The present participle can also be used as a noun. It is declined as a First Declension noun.

Ninqui karkar yarra/ isilme ilkalasse..ve loikolíkuma... "The white rocks [teeth] snarling in the moon gleaming...a corpse-candle." (*Lit.* 'white teeth snarl *(vb. stm.)* moonlight gleaming-in...like corpse-candle.) (M 215, 222-3)
This odd construction (isilme ilkalasse) probably came about to fit the metre of the poem. It can be interpreted as a compound noun, "moonlight-gleaming", "moonlight" being a genitive modifying "gleaming", the entire phrase taking the declension on the last word "gleaming", due to the Last Declinable Word rule.)

The present participle can be used as an adjective. It probably agrees in number with the noun modified.

Man kenuva lumbor ahosta/ menel akuna/ ruxal' ambonnar "Who shall see the clouds gather, the heavens bending upon crumbling hills" (*Lit.* who see-will clouds to-gather, heavens to-bend crumbling hills-upon)
(M 215, 222-3)

Another Verbal Noun: In "The Etymologies" (LR) there are words ending in -(a)le which appear to be verbal nouns. A few, in proper names, can be found in The Silmarillion and Unfinished Tales.

Ainulindale "The Music of the Ainur" (*lit.* Ainu-singing) (S 15)
Eruhantale "Thanksgiving to Eru" (*lit.* Eru-thanking) (Autumn feast in Numenor) (UT 436)
Erulaitale "Praise of Eru" (*lit.* Eru-praising) (Midsummer feast in Númenor) (UT 436)
vesta- "to wed" (*or* "to swear") vestale "wedding" (*or* "oath") (LR 397-8)

Additional Vocabulary: Calendar - see Supplement to Lesson 13.

ende "middle, centre"
ist(y)a "knowledge"
meneldil "astronomer"
metta "end(ing)"
quetta "word"
yesta beginning *or* first (III 481)

anda "long"
*culuma "golden-(red)"

helka "icy, ice-cold"
lillassea "having many leaves"
metima "ultimate, final, last"
*nísima "fragrant"
*ringa "cold"

?niena- weep
quen- (quet-) "say, speak"

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: The astronomer lives in the lofty tower to watch the stars. The man passes long cold nights watching the heavens. Maybe a star will fall, sliding down toward earth; maybe the man will see a new star, shining like the sun...Men find knowledge of the stars by watching the star-region (high airs).

2) Translate into English:

Linda lire astaron:
I asta yesta, ninque Narvinye
Nénime nienala, Súlime laustala,
Vanim' auri tuilie queta Víresse;
Lísse Lótesse, Nárie nísima,
Laique lillassea, calima Cermie,
Urimë laurea, Yavannie culuma,
Lantala lasse, varne Narquelie;
Hísime lómea, Ringare métima,
Asta helka quanta i coranar.

Supplement to Lesson 13
The Quenya Calendars

JRR Tolkien describes the Calendars of Middle-earth in Appendix D to The Lord of the Rings. He does not say how the Eldar reckoned time before the Sun and Moon, nor the Sindar in Beleriand. But this was written before the publication of The Silmarillion, and such information was not yet needed. Quenya names were used all over "westernized" Middle-earth, except among the Dunedain (who used the Sindarin version) and the Hobbits (who used their own). People writing stories set in Middle-earth should pay attention to the Calendars, because some terms, especially names of holidays, varied with place and time. (The Calendar given in "Etymologies" is quite different.)

In the Elder Days, the Elves used a week (enquie) of six days, mostly for ritual purposes. A day (ré) was reckoned from sunset to sunset. (Prior to the Sun a "day" might been a complete blooming cycle of the Two Trees, conveniently close to twenty-four hours.) The days were dedicated to the Stars (elenya, star-one), Sun (anarya, sun-one), Moon (Isilya, moon-one), Two Trees (Aldúya trees-two-one; -ú- is a dual), Heavens (Menelya, heavens-one), and the Valar or Powers (Valanya, Valar-one, or Tarion high-ones). 8,766 enquier, or 52,596 days (ri), reckoned continuously, made one yen "year".

In Middle-earth of the Sun, a year, in astronomical terms, was called a coranar ("sun-round") or, especially in Northern lands with their pronounced seasons, a loa ("growth"). A yén (now called a "long year") equalled 144 years. The year was divided into six parts, short seasons or long months, beginning with the spring (there had been seasons in Valinor, too): spring (tuile), 54 days long; summer (laire), 72 days; autumn (yavie, fruiting), 54 days; fading (quelle or lasse-lanta "leaf-fall"), 54 days; winter (hrive), 72 days; stirring (coire), 54 days. The remaining five days were reckoned outside the seasons, and were holidays: the first day of the year (yestare ?first or beginning day) before tuile; three "middle-days" (enderi) between yávie and quelle; and the last day of the year (mettare, end-day) after coire and before yestare. Every twelve years the enderi were doubled (to six days) for leap year.

The Númenoreans changed things. They followed the Mannish custom of reckoning the day from sunrise to sunrise, and began the year in mid-winter. Their reckoning, called the King's Reckoning, changed Alduya to Aldea (tree-one, White Tree day) and added a seventh day to the week, "Sea-day" (Earenya sea-one) after Menelya. They divided the year into twelve months (astar), ten of thirty days each, two (Narie and Cermie) of thirty-one. The months were: January (Narvinye, sun-new), February (Nenime, watery or water-able), March (Sulime, windy, wind-able), April (Viresse, ?breeze-time), May (Lótesse, blossom-time), June (Nárie, sunning or sunny), July (Cermie, ?cutting), August (Urime, hot (sunny), heat- (sun-)able), September (Yavannie, "fruit-giving"), October

(Narquelie, sun-waning), November (Hísime, misty, mist-able), December (Ringare, cold-?day). (Urimë is spelled with an accute accent in all Ballantine editions, but without the accent in the Houghton Mifflin one-volume Collectors' Edition (1987), currently considered the definitive version. I have opted to omit the accent.) The three remaining days were holidays, reckoned outside the months yestare (now in winter, before Narvinye), loende (year-middle, the 183rd day of the year), mettare (after Ringare). Every fourth year (leap year) - except for the last year of a century (haranye) - two enderi were substituted for loende. This reckoning was used in Gondor in Middle-earth and a variation of it was used by the Hobbits.

Mardil the Steward of Gondor modified this reckoning to make the Steward's Reckoning. All months were made thirty days long. The two new extra days, holidays, were tuilére (spring-day) between Súlime and Víresse, and yáviere (fruiting-day) between Yavannie and Narquelie. The holidays were calculated to fall approximately on the solstices and equinoxes. The seasons were now generally referred to as tuile, laire, yávie, hríve, with quelle or lasse-lanta used for late autumn-early winter.

King Elessar rearranged the Calendar again. The New Reckoning restored yestare to the spring and set the calendar back by five days so yestare should fall on March 25 old style, in commemoration of the Fall of Sauron. Thus the year began in Víresse. Tuilére and yaviére were eliminated; instead there were three enderi between Yavannie and Narquelie (corresponding to September 23, 24, 25 old style), the middle of which was called loende. Mettare came after Súlime. But Yavannie 30 was also a feast day in honour of Frodo (because it was September 22, old style), and on leap years the extra day, called Cormare (Ring-day) was added after the 30th. The Hobbits of course ignored all this and went on with their own modified King's Reckoning.

It can be seen that the names of the days of the week, in the Hobbit's Westron translation, are puns on the English names: Sterday, Sunday, Monday, Trewsday, Hensday, Mersday, Highday. The names of the months seem to be modeled after the French Revolutionary Calendar. This had twelve months of thirty days each, divided into three ten-day weeks, with five remaining days outside the months as holidays. The months were named after nature, and each season had its own suffix. The Elvish month suffixes aren't quite as consistent, but they try. The ten-day work week of the Revolution didn't last very long, but the month reckoning was used for several years.

Quenya		French Revolution
Narvinye sun-new	January	Nivose "snowy"
Nénime watery	February	Pluviose "rainy"
Súlime windy	March	Ventose "windy"
Víresse breeze-time	April	Germinal "germinating"
Lótessë flower-time	May	Floréal "flowery"
Nárie sunny	June	Prairial "grassy"
Cermie cutting	July	Messidor "harvest-giving"
Urime hot	August	Thermidor "heat-giving"
Yavannie fruit-giving	September	Fructidor "fruit-giving"
Narquelie sun-waning	October	Vendémaire "wine-harvest"
Hísime misty	November	Brumaire "misty"
Ringare cold-day	December	Frimaire "hoarfrost"

Lesson 14: Past Participle and Verbal Adjective

The *past participle* is a verb form indicating past or completed action or time, without inflection. It can be used with auxiliaries to form tenses. In English the past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed ("has finished", "has done"). The *verbal adjective* is a verb form used as an adjective. In English both the present and past participles can be used as adjectives, though the past participle is more common ("finishing school", "a finished job"). In Quenya both participles can be used as adjectives but there are other verbal adjectives as well.

The Past Participle: Our knowledge of the past participle, like the present participle, comes from the last version of the poem "The Last Ark" (M 221-3). Here it is used as an adjective.

The past participle suffix is -ina. The past participle is formed by lengthening the principal vowel of the verb if not long already (add an acute accent), dropping the final vowel of the verb stem and adding -ina. (Note the principal vowel becomes long in the perfect tense also.)

rak- "break" rakina "broken" (M 223)
lanta "[down] fall" *lantina "fallen"

The past participle as adjective. Our only examples of the past participle are used as singular adjectives. Presumably they would agree in number with the nouns modified.

Man tiruva rakina kirya "Who shall heed a broken ship" (M 215,222-3)
Man tiruva rakine kiryar 'Who shall heed broken *(pl.)* ships'

The past participle in verb tenses: English constructs many tenses with auxiliaries and participles. Other languages prefer to use tense endings. The perfect tense in English is constructed with the past participle ("has or is done"), but in Quenya it has its own tense ending (see Lesson 11). However in many languages (such as French) the past participle, even when used to form tenses, has a strong adjectival component and may agree with its subject. Since the Quenya adjective agrees with its noun in number, it is conceivable that the Quenya past participle might do so also. However ***there is no evidence for this usage.***

The Verbal Adjective: In the sentence Sí vanwa ná...Valinor ("Now lost is...Valinor", in Galadriel's Lament) "lost" appears to English eyes to be a past participle. ***It is actually a verbal adjective.*** If the subject were plural it would probably be plural in agreement. Quenya has many adjectives derived from verbs. Some can be found in "Etymologies" (LR), along with their verbs. They have the same forms as ordinary adjectives, and behave in the same way, agreeing with their nouns in number. They are translated by the English present and past participles, according to sense.

sil- "shine w. white/ silver light"	silma "silver, shining white" (LR 385)
talta- "slope, slip, slide down"	talta "sloping, tilted, leaning" (LR 390)
	atalantea "ruinous, downfallen" (M 223)
ulya- "pour"	úlea "pouring, flooding, flowing" (LR 396)
vanya- "go, depart, disappear"	vanwa "gone, departed, vanished, lost, past"(LR 397)

Sí i Silmarilli nar vanwe. 'Now the Silmarils are lost *(pl.)*.'

Verb Stems: In the past verbs have been given with a hyphen, to indicate that without a verb ending they are incomplete. From now on the verb stem will be given, if known. Since often Tolkien gives the verb stem with a hyphen, the practice will be continued. Here are verb stems for verbs to date.

anta- "present, give"	kúna- "bend"	síl- "shine with white or silver light"
cal- (kal-) "shine"	laita- "praise, bless"	talta- "slip, slide down, collapse, slope"
*enyal- "summon again; recall"	lanta- "[down] fall"	tinta- "cause to sparkle"
falasta- "foam, surge"	*lausta- "(wind) roar"	tir- "watch over, look towards, guard, heed"
fir- "die, fade"	mar- "abide, dwell"	vesta- "to wed" (*or* "to swear")
hosta- "gather"	naina- "lament"	?wilwa- "fluttering to and fro"
ita- "sparkle"	?niena- "weep"	yarra- "snarl"
kelu- "flow out swiftly"	nurru- "murmur, grumble"	
*ken- "see"	pika- "lessen, dwindle"	
*kir- "cut, cleave"	ruxa- "crumble"	

Additional Vocabulary:

hresta "beach"	*melka "great, mighty"
lumbule "(heavy) shadow"	néka "vague, faint, dim to see"
*oromarde "high *or* lofty hall"	rávea "roaring"
quenta "history, account"	yaimea "wailing"
ramba "wall"	
tyulma "mast" (ship)	undulav- "drown"(flood) (*lit.*"down-lick")
tere, ter "through"	oiale "everlastingly, for ever"

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: In this book you will find the history of Númenor, the land beyond the sea. A land of high halls, lofty towers, white-shining walls; fragrant flowers and singing birds, gleaming beaches and many wailing gulls. Tall Men dwell in Númenor, mariners, mighty warriors. See! The darkness comes: roaring wind, surging seas; and all is lost; crumbling, broken, sliding down, downfallen under waves. Númenor is lost forever.

2) Translate into English: Tulalme Numenorello Endorenna tuvie aldar; aldar tanie ciryar, hall'orni an tyulmar. Hiralme ulea sire tere lomie tauri. I sire lumbule undulava. Kenalme alquar cirala nenna, hlaralme aiwi lindala aldassen: ukenalmet. Melk'alda caita lantina, rákina surinen. Sinome kenalme luine menel, i nen itala aresse. Pella caita mornie; i sire neka na vanwa alda-lómesse.

3) (optional) Many English poems and songs make effective use of participles ("The Highwayman", for instance, or "We Three Kings of Orient Are"). Compose a rhyme in Quenya using participles and other verb forms.

Lesson 15: Adverb, Adjective Comparison, Numbers

The Adverb: Like English, Quenya has various ways of modifying the verb.

Adverbial Phrase: The verb can be modified by a prepositional phrase. In Quenya, the "phrase" may also be a noun with a case ending. The phrase follows the verb, same as in English.

a laita tariennâ' "bless (or praise) them to the height!" (III 285, L 308) (*Lit.* o bless height-to)
(English would say "praise them highly", or, colloquially, "praise them to the skies".)

Compound verb: Like English, Quenya can combine an adverb (or preposition) with a verb to make a compound verb. The modifier comes first, so the verb is free to take tense endings (same as in English.) We don't know how such a compound verb would take a prefix (such as the perfect prefix) because there are no examples.

undulave "down-licked" undu- "down" + lav- (*or* láv-) "lick" (R 59)
termaruva "shall stand" ter- "through" + mar- "abide, be settled or fixed" (UT 305,317)
enyalie "memory, recalling" en- "again" + yal- "summon" (UT 305, 317)

If the adverb and the verb are very similar they may contract together.
untupa "down-roofs" undu- "down"
tup- (*or* túp-) "roof" (R 59)

Note that sometimes the verb has a long vowel (acute accent) and sometimes not. This is probably due to **stress**. The stress should fall on the verb rather than on the end of the adverb. This is the way it is pronounced. If there is any chance that the reader, following the rules of stress (Lesson 2), might mispronounce the word, an accent is added to ensure that it is stressed properly. This same principle is followed in other compounds besides verbs. (The addition of a pronoun ending shifts the stress from the verb onto the endings.) This also means that if our only example of the word occurs in a compound, we don't know if it should have a long vowel in other positions or not.

Adverbs: Quenya also has words which are adverbs. But they do not seem to have a common ending, like the English -ly. Nor does there seem to be agreement in number with the verb.

Andave laituvalmet! "long we will praise them" (III 285, L 308)
hísie untúpa Calaciryo míri oiale "mist down-roofs Kalakirya's jewels everlastingly" or "mist covers the jewels of Calacirya for ever" (R 59)

Adjective Comparison: Unfortunately we have no examples of comparative adjectives, nor do we know the words for "less" and "more". But we do have one example of a superlative adjective, ancalima "brightest". Based upon this we can hypothesize a superlative prefix an- (perhaps related to an(d)- "long").

Aiya Earendil Elenion Ancalima! "hail Earendil brightest of Stars" (II 418, L 385)
(Ancalima is singular because it describes the brightest *one* of the stars, Earendil.)

Numbers: We had to wait until the publication of "Etymologies" in The Lost Road before we could count to ten in Quenya, and we still don't know the teens of most of the ordinal numbers. Elves may have used both a duodecimal (base 12) system and a decimal system. (L 422-3)

1 mine "one" (LR 373)
minya "first" (esp. isolated, prominent things) (S 361)
esta "first" (preceding, beginning) (LR 356)
yesta first (calendar) (III 48)
er "one, alone" (S 358)
erya "single, sole" (LR 356)

2 atta (L 427, LR 349)
ata-, at- "back, again, re-" (LR 349) "second" (S 318)
ata, -t dual (*suffix*) (L 427)
-u- pair (*suffix*) (as in Aldúya Two Trees Day) (L 427)
neuna "second" (follow, come behind) (LR 375)

3 nelde "three" (S 362)
nel- "tri-" (*prefix*) (LR 376)
4 kanta-, kan- "four" (LR 362)
5 lempe "five" (LR 368)
6 enqe "six" (LR 356)
7 otso "seven" (S 364)
8 tolto "eight" (LR 394)
9 nerte "nine" (LR 376)

10 kainen "ten" (LR 363)
11 minqe "eleven" (LR 373) (related to mine "one")
12 ?rasta "twelve" (only the root RÁSAT- is given) (LR 383)
144 hosta ?gross (hosta is translated "large number" but host is "gross" in Noldorin) (LR 364)

In earlier works Tolkien wrote q without following -u.

Additional Vocabulary:

Stars - see Supplement to Lesson 15

*Aldu the Two Trees (*lit.* tree-pair)
Feanaro "Spirit of Fire", Feanor
Laurelin "Song of Gold", the Golden Tree (S 338)
Telperion "Silver-", the White Tree (S 350, 357)
Tindome "morrowdim", dusk before dawn

Tintalle "the Kindler" (Varda)
undóme "evendim", dusk at sunset
Vingilóte "Foam-flower" (Earendil's ship)

tenna "up to, as far as, unto"

orta- "rise, raise, uplift"
ranya- "to stray" (wander)
termar- "stand"(hold, endure)

Adverbs

andave "long"
amba, am- "up(wards)"
en- "again, re-"
et- "forth, out"
oiale "everlastingly, for ever"
tennoio "for ever"
tere, ter- "through"
ū- "not" (evil ;connotation) (LR 359)
undu- "down, under, beneath"
voro, voro-, vor- "ever, continually"

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: I look up toward the heavens and see the stars. Varda made the stars which under: Carnil, Luinil, Nénar, Lumbar, Alcarinque, and Elemmire. Alcarinque is brightest, Luinil and Nénar are faintest. Brightest of all is Earendil, the Morning and Evening Star. Earendil the Mariner is the bearer of the bright Silmaril, sailing across the sky in the ship Vingelóte. Elves will remember the gifts of the Kindler forever. I will raise my voice to the height for her praise(ing).

2) Translate into English: Feanáro atanie nelde míri Aldu-calava. Atta Silmarilli nar vanwe; mine kemesse, mine earesse. I Aldu nar vanwe, calanta vormárar Silmarilesse Earendilo; Telperiono cala Isilesse, Laurelino cala Anaresse.

Supplement to Lesson 15
Varda's Stars

"She [Varda] took the silver dews from the vats of Telperion, and therewith she made new stars and brighter against the coming of the Firstborn; wherefore she whose name out of the deeps of time and the labours of Eä was Tintalle, the Kindler, was called after by the Elves Elentári, Queen of the Stars. Carnil and Luinil, Nénar and Lumbar, Alcarinque and Elemmíré she wrought in that time, and many other of the ancient stars she gathered together and set as signs in the heavens of Arda: Wilwarin, Telumendil, Soronúme, and Anarríma; and Menelmacar with his shining belt, that forebodes the Last Battle that shall be at the end of days. And high in the north as a challenge to Melkor she set the crown of seven mighty stars to swing, Valacirca, the Sickle of the Valar and sign of doom."

(The Silmarillion, p. 48)

The six stars listed have been identified from a manuscript at Marquette University as the planets (Taum Santoski, cited by Donald O'Brien, "I Eleni", "Beyond Bree" March'89). So it appears that Varda made the moving stars (except for Earendil), and gathered together some of the fixed stars into constellations. Some (if not all) of the constellations depict things of symbolic value to the Elves. The planets are Mercury (Elemmire, star-jewel), Venus (Earendil), Mars (Carnil, red-?shine), Jupiter (Alcarinque, "the Glorious"), Saturn (Lumbar, shadow-?home), Uranus (Luinil or Nenar, more likely Luinil blue-?shine), Neptune (Nénar or Luinil, more likely Nenar, water-?). The identification with Uranus and Neptune is tentative Both are blue, but Neptune is associated with water. Some of the names are descriptive, but some may reflect real-world mythology associated with the planets: Jupiter is not only a glorious sight but also king of the gods; Neptune is god of the sea; Saturn (if the translation 'shadow-home' is correct) is the bringer of old age. It has been suggested that the Elves must have had mighty good eyesight (or else made telescopes) to see Neptune and Uranus. But Varda could have told them of them; and of course if the World could change from flat to round the position of the planets could change also.

Half of the constellations are still unidentified: Wilwarin ("the Butterfly") is Cassiopeia, Menelmacar ("the Swordsman of the Sky") Orion, Valacirca ("Sickle of the Valar") the Great Bear, Wain, or Big Dipper. Telumendil (vault [of heaven]-lover) is probably an asterism that rides high in the sky; Soronume (eagle-west or -going down), perhaps a reference to the Eagles of Manwe; Anarríma (sun-?host).

Lesson 16: The Past Tense

The Past Tense: It has said that a man with one watch always knows what time it is, but a man with two watches is never sure. Before the publication of The History of Middle-earth and the early material we knew what the past tense was (-e *pl.* -er). Now we are not sure Why? Because so many forms are all translated by the English past tense.

Some of these may represent other tenses. English often uses the past tense to translate what in other languages would require a different tense. We know that Quenya possesses a past tense, a perfect tense, and perhaps an imperfect tense, so some of the early forms maybe precursors of these. Tolkien may have changed his mind on the form of the past tense - some of the examples come from poems which use different forms of the noun. Finally there is the possibility of misspellings and typos - for instance the verb in Niniel's death-cry is spelled differently in The Silmarillion and in Unfinished Tales (Houghton Mifflin editions). Even so this still leaves us with different forms all translated by the past tense. What follows is one person's attempt to make some sense of the situation. I do not know if it is correct.

The Past Tense in "Etymologies" (Lost Road): The singular past tense ending is -ne, more correctly -nasal e; because -ne is not merely added to the verb stem, the nasal is ***combined with*** the last consonant of the verb stem, nasalizing it. (The final vowel of the verb stem is usually omitted.) "Etymologies" does not give the plural: if it followed the pattern of other verb tenses, it would be -nasal er.

If the verb, or the last syllable of the verb, consists of consonant-vowel-consonant (final vowel omitted), and the last consonant is m, n, r, (and probably s), add -nė.

*tam- "tap" tamne "tapped" (LR 390) tir- "watch" tirne "watched" (LR 394)

If the last consonant is l, change the nasal to l and add -e.

*vil- "fly" ville "flew" (LR 398)

If the last consonant is c/k, t, (and probably q), change it to nc/nk, nt, nq (nasalize it), and add -e.

*tak- "fasten" tanké "fastened" (LR 389)
hat- "break asunder" hante "broke asunder" (LR 386)

If the last consonant is p (and possibly f), change it to mp, mf (nasalize it), and add -e.
*top- "cover" tompe "covered" (LR 394)

We have no examples in "Etymologies" of verbs ending in f, h, w, y, and do not know what they would do.

If the verb, or the last syllable of the verb, consists of consonant-vowel-consonant-consonant, and the last consonant is y, either omit the y and the final vowel of the verb stem, and proceed as above, or retain the y and the final vowel of the verb stem and add -ne.

farya- "suffice" farne "sufficed" (LR 381)

If the last consonants are nasal, nt (and probably nc/nk, nd, ng, nq, mb), either omit the final vowel of the verb stem and add -e or retain the final vowel of the verb stem and add -ne.

vinta- fade" vinte, vintane "faded" (LR 399) (Note: this entry was struck out in favor of thin-.)

If the last consonants are lt, st, rt (and probably any combination other than a nasal or y), retain the final vowel of the verb stem and add -ne.

atalta- "collapse, fall in" (LR 390) ataltane "down-fell") (LR 47)

If the verb begins with a vowel and consists of two or three letters, vowel-consonant or vowel-consonant-consonant, and the consonants are not nasal, proceed as above.

ulya- "pour" ulle "poured" *(intransitive)* ulyane "poured" *(transitive)* (LR 396)
orta- "rise, raise" (LR 379) ortane "lifted up" (R 59)

. the consonant is nasal, either add -ne to the final vowel of the verb stem *or* lengthen the initial vowel (add . acute accent), omit the final vowel of the verb stem, and add -e.

ont a- "beget, create" ontane, óne "begat" (LR 379) umu- "be not" ume "was not" (LR 396)

. ese are the regular forms of the past tense in "Etymologies". (There are a few irregular forms.) But passages . the Lost Road" story, which was contemporary with or very slightly earlier in composition than "Etymologies", . e for the past tense the forms given in "Etymologies" and forms ending in -e, -ie, and -a. (The -e, -ie forms . be perfect, or possibly imperfect; the -a is unexplained.) This has given rise to conjecture of both -e and - asal e forms, the nasal having some special significance. The two forms of ulya- suggest that the nasal may be . ransitive marker: certainly many of the verbs using the nasal are transitive, but some are not "Etymologies" . so gives past tenses for "Noldorin" (which corresponds to the earlier forms of Sindarin used in LOTR: the term . ndarin" had not been coined when "Etymologies" was written). These also use the nasal. Some have suggested . t the nasal is a first-person marker (the first person always uses -n in "Etymologies", though it can differ . ghtly from that of LOTR.) But the Sindarin inscription on the Moria Gate, whose language uses forms identical . the Noldorin of "Etymologies", uses the nasal for both first and third person The gate inscription also . ters the argument that the nasal in the third person mary mark the passive voice.

The bulk of "Etymologies" was written before The Lord of the Rings. There are only two examples of the Quenya past tense in LOTR, both in Galadriel's Lament: ortane "lifted up, raised" and unduláve "down-licked, drowned". One uses the nasal, one doesn't. The Road Goes Ever On (p 60) says "ortane is a past tense and refers to events the far past...a Quenya method of saying what would be expressed in E[nglish] by: *now, V[arda] having lifted up her hands,...*" But there is no indication elsewhere of the nasal referring to events in the distant past. Unfortunately "Etymologies" gives no examples of the past tense of verbs ending in v for comparison.

In the past we thought the past tense was -e *pl.* -er. There are verbs which follow this construction. There are may more which use -nasal e. We don't know why the difference. Perhaps material in future volumes of The History of Middle-earth will clarify the issue, or it may muddy it still further. One can use either -e or -nasal e for the past tense and be understood; the material in "Etymologies" favors the nasal.

Additional Vocabulary:

Eldamar "Elvenhome"	yende, yen "daughter" (LR 400)	quanta "full"
tal "foot"	-ien in compounds	
wende "maiden"		hilya- "to follow"
-wen in compounds	namárie "farewell"	núta- "set, sink (of sun or Moon) (LR 376)

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: Fíriel came to the river at morrowdim. Willow-leaves gleamed, water glittered. she heard singing: swans sailed upon the river, a white ship following. Elven-folk sang upon the ship. "The leaves are green", they sang, "and birds sing; many days will shine golden: toward which haven sail we? Beyond the sea to Elvenhome we sail; Middle-earth, farewell! Here the leaves will fall, and Sun and Moon will fade."

2) Translate into English: "Fíriel! Fíriel!" lindente. "Hlaralye i yalie? Tula! Kemen-wende Elda-vanima ú-quanta ná kíryalma!" Fíriel tulle; tálerya núnte nénenna. "Ú-tulan! Ú-tulan! An enye ná Kemeno yende!" I kírya onne, i líre firne. Fíriel entulle mareryanna nienala.

Lesson 17: The Frequentive. The Verb "To Be".

The Frequentive: the *frequentive* is a verb expressing continuous or repeated action. English doesn't have a special frequentive form, but can express the concept with "was doing", "did", "does", "used to do": "Long time I fell", "They are sailing, sailing, sailing over the sea." Quenya has a specific frequentive form, derived from the regular form of the verb. Note that the frequentive is a *form*, not a tense: presumably it could take tenses just like any other verb (our examples are all present participles).

The frequentive form is created by *prefixing the initial consonant and vowel of the verb* to the verb; in other words, repeating the first part of the verb. The vowel in the prefix is short (no accent). The stress should be on the "main" part of the verb (the part after the prefix); if necessary, lengthen the "main verb" vowel (add an acute accent) to insure that it is stressed. We do not know how two-syllable verbs, compound verbs, or verbs beginning in a vowel would form the frequentive (no examples).

Verb	Frequentive
fir- "die, fade"	fifiru- "slowly fade away" (M 223)
síl- "shine (white)"	sisíla- "shine" (M 223)

Man tiruva fana kirya.. ramar sisilala, kale fifirula? "Who shall heed a white ship...the wings shining, the light fading?" (M 214-5, 222)

The Verb "To Be". The situation is confusing. Below is a summary of known forms

"ANA- Cf. NĀ. be, exist. [Added] anwa real, actual, true." (LR 348) ("Etymologies")
"NĀ- [Cf. ANA] be. Stem of verb 'to be' in Q. Cf. nat "thing" (LR 374) ("Etymologies")
na "is" (R 59) nar "are" (Galadriel's Lament)
nai "be it that, maybe" (R 59) "may it be that" (UT 317) (Lament, Cirion's Oath)
falastanero "was loud with surf" (M 220-1) ("The Last Ark, first version)
UMU- "negative stem.. umin [I] am not; p.t. ume. Q prefix u ((ugu, or gu) not, un- .." (LR 396)
aen (*Sindarin*). ?be (LOTR "Epilogue", Sauron Defeated 129)

Ea "It is", "Let it be" (S 325) ea "is" (UT 317) (Oath)
Man-ie "What is it?" (LR 59) ("The Lost Road")
ye "is" uye "is not' (LR 72) ("The Lost Road")
yéva "will be" (3rd pers.sing.) úva "will not be' (3rd pers.sing.) (LR 72) ("The Lost Road")

The "to be" words seem to fall into two groups, those beginning with n and those beginning with y or a vowel. Either "to be" is very irregular, or - could it be that Quenya possesses *two* words for "to be", like the Spanish ser and estar? Tolkien was known to admire Spanish. From the context ea appears to be absolute, ná more relative, although the y forms don't quite fit. Ná and eá are both found in The Lord of the Rings and later writings, "Etymologies" is mostly pre-LOTR, -néro (if it really means "was") is from an early poem, undated. UMU-if it is a "be" verb and not simply negation verbalized, might fit with the n group. The -ie and the y forms all come from the text of the story "The Lost Road", contemporary with or very slightly earlier than "Etymologies". The n forms can be associated with ANA-, NA-, but what of the y/vowel forms? One would expect a base for them. E, i, and y can be etymologicaly related (esta and yesta both mean "first", yondo and -ion are "son"). Whatever their source Tolkien doesn't say. Might the ye forms represent Tolkien's conception of the language at one time, the na forms another? We don't know. The rejected "Epilogue" to The Lord of the Rings (published at last) is the Sindarin phrase i sennui Panthael estathar aen, rendered "who should be called Panthael". If aen means "be", it adds yet another form, which could be parat of either group! Is this the missing link? It certainly doens't clarify the picture.

Nor is this much help for the person trying to *use* the language. In desperation people have coined *né, pl. *ner for "was, were", *núva, pl. *nuvar for "will be". But there is no evidence for these. Nor do we know what the past tense of ye would be.

This concludes the study of Quenya grammar. The remaining lessons will discuss names, compound words, etymology, and the tengwar.

Additional Vocabulary:

helke "ice"
*marde "hall"
rondo "cave" (rond (S) vaulted or arched roof, or large hall or chamber so roofed" *also* vault of heaven (S 363)
tol "'isle' (rising with sheer sides from sea or from a river)" (S 365)
Ungoliante (S Ungoliant) "Glaoom-weaver" (LR 453)
ungwe "spider's web" (III 500) "gloom" (LR 396)
quelle "fading"
*mak- "fight (with sword): cleave"

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: Sailing (*freq.*), sailing (*f*), Earendil upon the sea. Now to north lands, now to south. (In the south the Mariner fought Ungoliant in her black webs.) Islands, countries fair and gloomy. Under stars shining (*f*), Earendil sailing (*f*), ever-sailing (*f*).

2) Translate into English: I auri nar quelli, i súri ringe laustar. Lassi avánier aldallon. Losse caita ninque kemenna. Helke tupa i siri. Eldar, Atani, ar Naukor marar mardentassen. Mi telumnar ar rondor runya cala, nóre lindar. Nai kenuvalye vanima vinya-coranar.

Lesson 18: Names and Other Things

Personal Names: Quenya, like English, does not possess grammatical gender. But, like the English "steward, stewardess", "Paul, Paulette", it is capable of indicating sex by means of a suffix. Many personal names have suffixes meaning "person" or "doer". The vowels -a, -ie are feminine, -o, masculine. -i can be either sex, but is more commonly feminine. (These have no Sindarin equivalents.). The suffix -we, "person, one" can be either sex but is more commonly masculine. It is found only in old names. The Old Sindarin equivalent is -u.

fem.	masc.
Varda "The Exalted, The Lofty [one]" (S 354)	Ulmo "The Pourer, The Rainer" (S 352)
Anarie (S 315)	Namo "Ordainer, Judge" (S 342)
Isilme *prob.* moon-one (UT 448)	Isilmo *prob.* moon-one (UT 448)
Vaire "The Weaver" (S 353)	Osse "Terror" (LR 359)
Elenwe star-one (S 357)	Manwe blessed-one (S 361)

Some nouns can also be masculine or feminine. Few such occur in The Lord of the Rings or The Silmarillion, but some can be found in "Etymologies". -i, -e, -ie are feminine, -o, -u masculine.

tari "queen"	táro "king"	tar both sexes, compounds (LR 389)
neri "lady"	heru, -her "master, lord" (LR 364, S 359)	
ante "giver" *(f)*	anto "giver" *(m)* (LR 348)	
Valie "Queen of the Valar"	Vala "Power" *(m or sex unspecified)* (S 353)	

Feminine suffixes for personal names are. -wen "maiden", -ndis, -nis, perhaps -isse "woman"; -ien "maiden, daughter"; -iel "daughter, maiden, woman"; -rien, -riel "garlanded maiden or daughter" (same in Sindarin); -rel, -sel "daughter" (rare) (S -iel, sel).

Earwen sea-maiden (S 325)	Lindisse *prob.* song-woman (UT 210)
Artanis "noble woman" (UT 231)	Erendis *prob.* lone(ly) woman (UT 436)
Silmarien Silma-garlanded-maiden (UT 464)	Al(a)tariel "maiden crowned with a radiant garland" (S 360)
Undomiel "Evenstar"	tindómerel "daughter of twilight" (*lit.* dusk-daughter") (I 300)
Ancalime *prob.* brightest-one (III 390)	(nightingale) (S 365)

Masculine suffixes for personal names are: -ion "son, man" (same in Sindarin); -ndil, -ndur "lover (devotion, disinterested love)" (no S equivalent); -(i)mo "doer" and -on "one" are usually masculine (no S equivalent). The elements heru- "lord", -tur "master, lord", -ndacil "victor", -macil "sword", -mir "jewel" are often found in kings' names. Heru- is sometimes put first, for euphony.

Anárion "sun-son" (S 362)	
Elendil "ELf-friend" or "Star-lover" (S 327)	Elendur "Star-lover" (S 327)
Sulimo "Lord of the Breath of Arda"(*lit.*"the Breather") (S 349)	Ancalimon *prob.* brightest-one (III 390)
Erunumen "Lord of the West" (S 335)	Ondoher stone-lord (III 395)
Falastur "Lord of the Coasts" (III 403)	Rómendacil "East-victor" (III 403)
Calmacil light-sword (III 395)	Aldamir tree-jewel (III 395)

-ndil and-ndur: Properly -ndil means "to love, be devoted to" and -ndur "to serve"; thus arandil "king's friend, royalist" and arandur "king's servant, minister" (L 386). But both came to acquire the meaning "devotion, disinterested love" (S 362). -ndil, -ndur can be shortened to -nil, -nur (the same applies to -ndis), or the n can be replaced by l or r to become -rdil, -ldil (same with -ndacil). The feminine of -ndil may be -ndilme; the feminine of -ndur is not known. Just as some English elements have a definite meaning in place-names ("-ton", "-by") but can never begin a word or stand alone ("Newton", "Willowby"), so -ndil, -ndur can never begin a word or stand alone. *THEY ARE ALWAYS SUFFIXES!* Not only that, they *require* the n (or l or r) before the d: the words are *NOT* dil, dur'

Earendil "Lover of the Sea" (S 362, 325)	Earendur "(professional) mariner"(L 386); "sea-lover"(S 362)
Earnil "sea-lover" (S 362)	Earnur "sea-lover" (S 362)
Meneldil "astronomer"(L 386);heaven-lover	Meneldur"astronomer" (UT 466); heaven-lover
Mardil "devoted to the house (of the kings)"(S 356)	Vardilme Varda-lover *(f)* (UT 210)

NOTE that the vowels, and suffixes such as -ime, -ion can have other meanings.

Other Useful Additives:

To make a noun from an adjective: suffix -ie, "-ness".

morna "black, dark" — mornie "darkness" (R 59)

To make a noun from a verb: suffix -(n)tar "-er".

Telcontar "Strider" (III 169) — Envinyatar "Renewer" (HM hard III 139)

To make an adjective from a noun: suffix -(e)a *(adj.)*, -vea "like", or -ina "of"

lome "night, dusk" — lomea "gloomy, dark, shadowed"
el(en) "star" — elvea "starlike" (M 223)
telpe "silver" — telpina "of silver" (LR 366)

To make an adjective from a verb: suffix -ima "-able".

not- "count, reckon" — *nótima "count-able, numbered" (R 58)

Adjective modifier "many": prefix li(l)-.

lillassea "having many leaves" (M 223) — Taurelilómea "Forest-many-shadowed" (III 510)

To negate a noun or adjective; prefix ú- "not, no, in-; -less, without".

Úner "Noman" (UT 211) — *únótima "not-countable, numberless, innumerable" (R 59,III 490)

Additional Vocabulary:

curu "skill"
nole "long study, lore, knowledge, wisdom"
táro "king (of the whole tribe)" (LR 389)
turo, -tur "master, victor, lord" (LR 395)
cul- "golden-red" (in compounds)
*tur(u)- "wield, control, govern, master" (LR 395, UT 138)

Exercises: 1) Translate into Elvish (there may be more than one translation): Sea-master, Forest-servant, Lover of Middle-earth, Flower-garlanded-maiden, Sea-victor, White Lady, Son of Night, Water-woman, Lore-lover, Black-sword, Snow-lord, Elf-fair (*f*), Sun-lover (*f*), Wave-master, Book-servant (?librarian), Fire-servant, Iron-lord, Silver-son, Servant of the Queen, Silima (white-shining-stuff)-one (*m*).
2) Translate into English: Kementári, Elwe, Míriel, Aiwendil, Herumor, Sorontar, Culúrien, Curumo, Ciryaher, Narmacil, Calion, Aldarion, Hyarmendacil, Aldamir, Cemendur, Ornendil, Vardilme, Tindómerel, Nerwen, Feantur.
3) Turn the masculine names above into feminine (if applicable), and vice versa.

Lesson 19: Forming Compound Words

These are guidelines for compound word formation, not hard-and-fast rules. There are many exceptions. The important things to remember are euphony and sense; if these would be compromised, it is better to use the words independently.

Word Order: Generally the modifier comes first; adjective-noun, genitive-noun, adverb-verb, etc. This leaves the main word free to take case or tense endings. But the order may be reversed for euphony, particularly in names (example Herumor, "Lord-black").
The modifier is usually in its simplest form, without grammatical suffixes. It is often singular, even if it refers to a plural subject (example: Noldolante, "The Fall of the Noldor", Noldo-fall). English does the same thing: "The Lord of the Rings", Ring-Lord. Plurals and suffixes will be added to the compound as a whole.

Spelling Changes: Words can be changed when joined as compounds, usually to avoid awkward sounding combinations or to preserve the meaning. Names, whose meaning may be less important, may be compressed (example: Narsilion, "The Song of the Sun and Moon", *lit.* fire-white-shine-of.) Changes usually occur at the point of contact, end of the first word/beginning of the second.

End of the First Word: If the first word ends in a vowel and the second begins in a vowel, the first vowel is usually omitted. If the first ends in two vowels, the latter vowel is usually omitted and sometimes the former also. The former can be retained if it does not create a diphthong or an impossible combination (possible combinations are ea, eo, ia, ie, io, iu).

Undomiel dusk-daughter
undome + iel

Yavanna "Giver of Fruits"
yave + anna fruit-gift

If the first word ends in a vowel and the second begins in a consonant the two are often just joined together. The vowel can take stress, even become long (accent mark). Sometimes the vowel changes, perhaps for euphony: an e can become i, and perhaps other changes also (although some apparent changes may be due to a word being used in a different form).
If the first word ends in two vowels, one or both may be retained. The latter vowel can take stress but never the former; if necessary the latter vowel will be lengthened (accent mark) to prevent stress from falling on the former.

Calaquendi "Elves of the Light"
cala + quendi light-speakers

Tuiléré spring-day
tuile + re

Vingilóte "Foam-flower"
vinge + lote

Valimar "City of the Valar"
Vali + mar Valar-home

Lómeanor "Gloomyland"
lomea + nor

Hísilómë "Land of Mist"
hisie + lóme mist-gloom

If the first word ends in a consonant (l, n, r, s, t) and the second begins with a vowel, the two are usually just joined.

Formenos "Northern Fortress"
formen + os

If the first word ends in a consonant and the second begins with a consonant, various things can happen, depending on the consonants. If both consonants are the same, they can be just joined together; or, one consonant may be omitted. Sometimes a vowel or an n may be inserted, perhaps for euphony (again, this could be a different form of the word). Occasionally the first consonant is changed. The consonant n is quite changeable, especially when it occurs at the end of an unstressed syllable (like the -en of elen); it can become l before l, r before r, s before s, m before m, p, or f, or even be omitted.
When two consonants come together they can also cause a change in stress (example: paLANtir (PALan + tir).

Earráme "Sea-wing"
ear + ráme

Atanamir *prob.* Jewel of Men
atan + mir man-jewel

Elendilmir "Star of Elendil"
Elendil + mir Elendil-jewel

Númenóre "Westland"
númen + nóre

Valanya Valar-one
prob Valaina "of or belonging to the Valar" (LR 350) + ya

Palantir "He who looks afar"(S 350)
palan + tir far-and-wide looker

Númellótë "Flower of the West"
numen + lote west-flower

Elemmíre star-jewel
elen + mire

Númerrámar "West-wings"
númen + ramar

Contractions: If the end of the first word and the beginning of the second contain similar groups of letters, they may be joined as one.

Parmaite "book-handed"
parma -
maite

untúpa "down-roofs"
undu +
túpa

Endor "Middle-earth"
ende + middle
ndore land

Second Word: Changes to the beginning of the second word are usually the result of etymology. Primitive Elvish used sounds which were lost in Quenya; a word which began with one of these sounds in Primitive Elvish will have a different initial sound in Quenya. But sometimes these primitive sounds could be retained, in the original or modified form, in the middle of words. When a word begining with one of these sounds is used second in a compound, it can "revert" to its primitive form. This is uncommon, but it does occur, especially in old compounds. Since the sounds affected are all nasals, it only occurs after the letters m and n.
The primitive sounds mb, nd, ng were retained in the middle of Quenya words but became m, n, n at the beginning. Words which began with these sounds can "revert" to mb, nd, ng in compounds.

*MBAR "home" mar "home, etc." Eldamar "Elvenhome" Eambar "Sea-dwelling" ear + mar (UT430)

The primitive sounds b, d, g, are not used in Quenya. They became mb, nd, ng in the middle of words and m, l, - at the beginning. (The initial g was omitted altogether.) But word which began with these sounds can "revert" to mb, nd, ng in compounds.

DŌMĒ "night" lome "night" Aldalome tree-night tindome "starry twilight" (S 365) (The roots DŌ3 "night" and DŌMŌ- "dim" were blended in Q. LR 354)

DUI "flow (in volume)" luine "river" (TC 179) Nunduine west-river (UT 458)
(not used' prob. because same as luinë "blue")

Additional Vocabulary

	Forms used in compounds.	
andu- "sunset, west"	-n(d)er "man" (male)	Vali- "Valar" *(pl.)*
cal- "light"	nu- "west"	
el(en) "star" *or* "elf"	(or)ro- "east"	lore "golden (colour)" (laure)
for(o)- "north"	-star "lands" *(pl.)*	malina, malin- "yellow, golden"
hyar- "south"	-tir "one who looks, watches"; watcher	*more*, -mor- "darkness, black"
-ian(de), -ien(de) "land"		telem- "silver" *(adj.)*

Exercises: 1) Translate into Quenya: Elf-home, Mortal-maiden, Ring-bearer, Land (people) of the Valar, Iron-handed, Ship-lover, Fruiting-day (calendar), Silver-sword, New-home, Earth-queen, Swan-haven, Account (History) of the Valar, White-blossom, North-lands, Light-sword, Ship-master, Elf-man, Tall-man, Summer-snow, Fragrant-trees.
2) Translate into English: Lassemista, Oiolosse, Vardamir, malinorne, Hyarmentir, Lóriende, Cemendur, Arantar, Eldarion, Telemnar, Falassion, Orrostar, Vinyalonde, Turambar, Minyatur, Valandil, Sorontar, Hyarnustar, Moriquendi, Annatar.

Lesson 20: Etymology: Phonetics

Dialects and languages develop because people pronounce words differently. Sometimes there are specific patterns: for example one group may drop the h, another drawl the vowels. By charting observed changes and those known to have occurred, researchers were able to work back to the hypothetical Indo-European language, purported ancestor of many European tongues. Tolkien applied the same principles in the creation of Elvish. If one observes the changes which occur in the development of Quenya and Sindarin from Primitive Elvish, one can guess what a missing word in Quenya might be from its equivalent in Sindarin. Before the publication of The History of Middle-earth a knowledge of comparative etymology was essential because our vocabulary was so limited. Now our vocabulary is much larger and the linguistic situation is known to be much more complex. Even so an understanding of basic relationships as displayed in the Quenya and Sindarin of The Silmarillion and The Lord of the Rings can be helpful. This lesson will discuss phonetics, sounds in Primitive Elvish, Quenya, and Sindarin which correspond to one another. Next lesson will discuss word formation.

A sound is not spoken in isolation: it is modified by the sounds which precede and follow it, as the mouth shifts from one sound to another. The position of the sound - the beginning of the word, middle, or end - is particularly important for consonants. The amount of stress the syllable receives is important for vowels.

Consonants: Consonants can be divided into groups by the way they are formed in the mouth. ***Voiced*** consonants, like d, b, g, are produced with a vibration in the vocal cords (noise in the throat). ***Voiceless*** consonants, like t, p, k, do not use this vibration. ***Nasals***, like n, m, are formed by forcing air through the nose. ***Fricatives*** or ***spirants***, like f, v, th, s, z, force air through a partly closed passage formed by the tongue or lips. ***Aspirates***, like h, require a puff of air.

Primitive Elvish used a wide range of sounds. Quenya used fewer, preferring the voiceless consonants and nasals; other sounds were modified to fit. Sindarin also used a wide range, but showed a preference for voiced consonants and spirants, also altering sounds to fit.

The ***voiceless consonants*** of Primitive Elvish, t, p, k(c), kw(q), were unchanged in Quenya. In Sindarin they were unchanged at the beginning of a word (see supplement on Lenition); at the middle or end became d/th, b, g/ch, ph. (ch is the sound of loch.) (See Chart.)

The ***voiced consonants*** of Primitive Elvish, d, b, g, gw, were not used in Quenya. At the beginning of the word (initially) they became l, v, -, w (g was omitted initially): in the middle (medially) l/nd, b/mb, -/ng, w/ngw. In Sindarin d, b, g, gw were unchanged; d could become dh at the end of a word.

...e *voiced nasals*, nd, mb, ng, ngw in Quenya became simple nasals initially, n, m, n, nw; medially n/nd, m/mb, ..g, w/ngw In Sindarin nd, mb, ng, ngw became voiced consonants initially, d, b, g, gw; medially and finally ..d, b/mb, g/ng, gw/ngw. There was a tendency for the final nd, mb of the First Age to shorten, to nn, mm, and .. the Third Age to n, m. This is particularly noticeable in place names. Example: Rochand > Rohan.

...e *nasals* n, m were unchanged in both languages. The nasal variously written ŋ, ñg, ñ (the ng of sing), and its ...panion ŋw, (ñgw, ñw) were retained initially in older Quenya (ŋ, ŋw), in later Quenya became n, nw. In ...darin they became g, gw/g.

...e *spirants*, f/ph, th, s, were unchanged in both languages. In later Quenya th tended to become s initially, .. s medially. Primitive Elvish z was lost early in both languages. Primitive Elvish did not use v.

...e *aspirates*, h, hw, were originally pronounced kh, khw. In Quenya kh was softened to h, medially at first, then ...tially, until at last the kh sound was retained only before t (though Tolkien spells it ht), and in some ...pounds (Tarkil). The same thing happened with khw. In Sindarin also kh, khw, became h, hw: the combination .. was represented by ith. The Men of Gondor softened the kh and ch sound to h: thus Rochand became Rohan.

...he *breath h* sound: used initially in older Quenya (hl, hr), lost in later Quenya (l, r). In Sindarin ...epresented by lh, rh.

...mitive Elvish w tended to become v in Quenya. Unchanged in Sindarin, sometimes preceded by g (gw).

...imitive Elvish l, r were unchanged in both languages. In Sindarin l sometimes preceded by g (gl). The Quenya ...combinations ld, rd are represented in Sindarin by l..dh, r..dh.

...imitive Elvish y was unchanged in Quenya. In Sindarin it became i initially, -/i medially. The Quenya sound ...y is represented in Sindarin by h. The Quenya sound ty is sometimes (not always) represented in Sindarin by t. ...uenya tyelpe, and Sindarin celeb, 'silver', all derive from Primitive Elvish KYELEP.

Vowels: Vowels show less change than consonants. There is a slight "lowering" of vowel sound in Sindarin. In both languages the length of a vowel (presence or absence of accent mark) can sometimes vary according to stress: Sindarin may even use a different vowel or vowel group in heavily stressed one-syllable words. Sindarin can also change the vowel to from the plural (see Supplement).

Primitive Elvish words often ended in a long vowel. In Quenya this vowel became short, in Sindarin it was omitted altogether. Quenya often compressed the word by omitting the vowel from the next-to-last syllable: this and other changes in word structure will be discussed next lesson.

Primitive Elvish *a*: the long a (initially and medially) was retained in Quenya. In Sindarin it often became au in one-syllable words, usually o or ó in polysyllable words.

Short a was retained in Quenya. In Sindarin it was usually a initially but could become o medially, especially in unstressed syllables. Example: NAR *(PE)* "fire", nár *(Q)*, naur *(S)*; anar *(Q)* "sun", anor *(S)*.

Primitive Elvish o, long and short (initially and medially): retained in Quenya. In Sindarin sometimes o, sometimes long or short u. Example: NGOL *(PE)* "wisdom", nole *(Q)*, gol *(S)* "lore"; gul *(S)* "sorcery".

Primitive Elvish e, i, u (initially and medially): retained in both languages.

The *diphthongs*: change in some diphthongs was quite regular, in others quite variable. Primitive Elvish ay became in Quenya ai, in Sindarin ae/ai. Primitive Elvish oy became in Quenya oi, in Sindarin ui. Primitive Elvish uy/ui was unchanged in both languages. The diphthong ey is variable.

Primitive Elvish aw became in Quenya au/o, in Sindarin could be au in monosyllables, o/o in polysyllables Primitive Elvish ew, iw gave rise to Sindarin y; other derivatives of ew, iw, ow, are variable.

Additional Vocabulary:

ando "gate"
...alkale "peak" (LR 349)
...ehtele "fountain"(HM-e II 338)
...nas "tower"
nan(de) "valley"
tavar "wood" (LR 391)
tumbo "(deep) valley"
?Turukáno *hypothetical Q form of* Turgon, master-commander
angaina "of iron" (LR 348)
muina "hidden, secret" (LR 374)
taurina "of wood" (LR391)
ta "that, it"
tana "that" (refers back to the subject)
mi "in the"

Exercises: 1) Sindarin Practice. Give the singular: Ered Wethrin, Nîn-in-Eilph, Gelydh. Which word is mutated? Give radical. angerthas, Fanuidhol, dan i ngaurhoth, Parth Galan.

2) Each of these pairs share a common element (underlined). Give the equivalent sound in the language indicated. Rammas Echor (S), Andram (S), Q = ? Voronwe (Q), Boromir (S+Q), (PE) = ? Oiolosse (Q), Amon Uilos (S), (PE) = ? Wilwarin (Q), Vilya (Q), (S) = ? mista (Q), mith (S), (PE) = ? A Berhael (S), Perhael (S), (Q) = ? iaur (S), Iorwen (S), (Q) = ? Alatariel (Q), Galadriel (S), (PE) = ? Hildórien (Q), Eluchil (S), (PE) = ? Noldo (Q), Golodh (S), (PE) = ?

3) Translate into English: Turukano tuve muiuna tumbo mi corma aikalion. Ambonna tumbosse i Eldalie tanner marenta. Melkar rambar, halle minasi, vanime mardi, ehteleli, ar i anhalla mindon, i-mar aran Turukano. I tie tana marenna ter-autane otso andor, taurine, ondo, angaine, maline ar mirie. Ondolinde, i-mar otso ession.

Corresponding Sounds in Primitive Elvish, Quenya, & Sindarin

Consonants
(initial, medial, final (lenition in parentheses)

PE	Quenya	Sindarin	Examples PE		Q	S
t	t	t(d,th), d/th	'foot'	TAL	tál	tal, Celebrindal 'silverfoot'
p	p	p (b,ph), b	'halve'	PER	perya 'half'	per
k	k/c	k/c (g,ch), g/ch	'fang'	KARAK	carca	carch, Caragdûr dark fang
kw	q	p (b, ph), ph	'fist'	KWAR	quárē	paur, Celebrimbor 'silverfist'
d	l, l/nd	d (dh), dh	'flow'	DUI	luinē 'river'	duin
b	v, v/mb	b (v)	'power'	BAL	Vala 'Power'	Balan
g	-, -/ng	g	'stone'	GOMO	ondo	gond
gw	w, w/ngw	gw	'green'	GWEN	wenya 'green, fresh'	gwene (*Ilkorin*) (LR 359)
nd	n, n/nd	d (nd), nd/nn/n	'set(sun)'	NDŪ	numen 'west'	dûn, annûn
mb	m, m/mb	b (mb), mb/mm/m	'home'	MBAR	mar	bar
ng/ñg	ŋ/n, n/ng	g (ng)	'wisdom'	ÑGOL	ñólē, nólē 'lore'	gol
ngw/ñgw	ŋw/nw, nw/ngw	gw/g	'torment'	ÑGWAL	ñwalmē, nwalmē	?
n	n	n	'water'	NEN	nen	nen
m	m	m (v)	'jewel'	MIR	mírē	mîr, Aravir king-jewel
f/ph	f	f	'rt.hand'	PHOR	formen 'north'	forod, for, forn
th	th/s, th/st/s	th	'blow'	THŪ	thúlē, súlē 'breath,spirit'	thûl (*Nold*) 'breath'(LR 393)
s	s	s (h)	'flow'	SIR	sírē 'river'	sîr
kh	kh/h, h, ht	h (ch), h, ith	'follow'	KHIL	hildi 'heirs'	hil
khw	khw/hw	hw	?	?	hwesta 'breeze'	?
w	w/v	w/gw	'shade'	WATH	watha, vatha 'shadow'	gwath, wath
l	l	l/gl	'leaf'	LAS	lasse	las
	ld	l..dh	'tree'	GALAD	alda	galadh
	hl/l	lh (l)	'loop'	LOK	hlókē, lókē 'serpent'	lhûg
r	r	r	'cold'	RINGI	ringa	ring
	rd	r..dh	'seed'	ERED	erdē	eredh (*Nold*) (LR 356)
	hr/r	rh (r)	?	?	hrívē 'winter'	rhiw
y	y	i, -/i	'join'	YAT	yanta 'bridge'	iant
	hy	h	'lft.hand'	KHYAR	hyarmen 'south'	harad, har, harn
	ty	t	'play'	TYAL	tyalie 'sport'	te(i)lien (*Nold*) (LR 395)

Vowels

ā	a/a	au, o/o	'fire'	NAR	nár	naur, Nórui sunny
a	a	a, a/o	'	'	anar 'sun'	anor
o	o	o/u	'wisdom'	ÑGOL	nole 'lore'	gol, gul 'sorcery'
ay	ai	ae/ai	'pointed'	AYAK	aika	Aeglos, Aiglos 'snow-point'
oy	oi	ui	'ever'	OY	oi-	ui-
uy/ui	ui	ui	(sea)weed	UY	Uinen seaweed-watery	Uinen (LR 396)
aw	au/o	au/aw/o/o	golden	LÁWAR	laure, lór-	glaur, glor-, lor-

In 'Etymologies' roots are always written in capital letters, with a hyphen (NDU-); elsewhere Tolkien omits the hyphen, or even uses lowercase. I have opted for capital letters without hyphen.

Supplement to Quenya Lesson 20
Sindarin Lenition

In an early illustration of the Moria Gate (rejected), published in Carpenter's Tolkien: A Biography, the ...ar inscription reads, "Ennyn Dhurin Aran Voria". The Men of Gondor address Pippin as "Ernil i Pheriannath", ...ough elsewhere he's called a "perian". Tolkien writes "morghul" for "morgul" in his letters. These spelling ...ations are examples of *lenition*.

"Lenition", properly called consonant mutation, is the changing of a consonant under certain phonetic or ...matical circumstances. Lenition is used in the Celtic languages (including Welsh). Tolkien drew upon Welsh ... the inspiration for Sindarin. Most Americans know little of Welsh, and therefore do not recognize lenition ... they see it. (Ruth Noel fails to recognize it in Languages of Middle-earth.)

"Lenition", as applied to Welsh and Sindarin, is sometimes a general term for consonant mutation. In these ...guages mutation occurs at the beginning of the word, and there are three types: lenition ("softening"), nasal ...tion, and spirant mutation. The mutations used in Sindarin are very similar to those of Welsh. Not every ...sonant can mutate; those that do, and what they change into, are given in the chart. The original, unchanged ... of the consonant is termed the "radical". When a word is used by itself it begins with the radical; it ...tates (first consonant changes) when it is placed second in a compound or under certain grammatical ...cumstances. The radical should be used when comparing Sindarin to Quenya or Primitive Elvish. The rules which ...termine when a consonant mutates differ in Welsh and Sindarin. (The Sindarin rules are given a partial ...lanation in Letter No. 347, L 426.) However Tolkien used more lenition in drafts for The Lord of the Rings ...an in the published version, and some of these drafts adhere more closely to the rules of Welsh. The Moria Gate ...scription, for instance - one can imagine Merry (and the reader) asking, "Why 'Voria'?" And Gandalf launching ...to a discussion of linguistics. Perhaps that's why Tolkien changed the rules - to simplify it for the reader. ...t he still retains some lenition, in compounds and in certain phrases.

In compound words the first letter of the second or subsequent word can mutate. In compound nouns (usually ...mposed of nouns and adjectives) the most common type of mutation is lenition, although others can occur ... spirant mutation is used for words beginning with s and h.) Watch out for lenition in place-names, especially ...ose composed of place and description like Pinnath Gelin (radical celin, "green" *pl.*), or Nanduhirion (radical sir, "stream"). Lenition is used in the names of the Kings and Chiefs of Arnor, those beginning with Ar- (Aravir, ...adical mir "jewel"). Lenition is not always found where expected. There are a myriad reasons, one being that ...e word is not pure Sindarin - Boromir, for example, is said to be Sindarin and Quenya. The b > v, m > v ...utations are used less frequently than others.

Mutation is found in the second word of compound verbs, those composed of adverb and verb . It also occurs ...n verbs following a negative, "not". Example: palan-diriel (radical tiriel), "gazing-afar", literally 'afar-...azing'. Or in ú-chebin, "I have kept no..." (radical probably cebin). Tolkien says that palan-diriel properly ...should be palan-thiriel, but the spirant mutation (he calls it nasal mutation) and the mutation of m to v were ...seldom used in verbs except to prevent confusion with another verb stem. Our few examples use the spirant ...utation or lenition.

One should always scrutinize the second word in a compound to see if it is mutated. Can a similar word with the same meaning be found in a radical position, and if so does it begin with the same consonant? (Example: Calenardhon (radical), Ard Galen (lenited) -both mean "green region".) Is there a Quenya equivalent of the word, ...nd if so to what consonant does it correspond? (Celebrimbor "silver-fist"; radical b corresponds to Quenya v, ...nited b derives from p which corresponds to Quenya q. The Quenya version of "fist" is said to be quare (S 357); ...herefore -bor is lenited. So the bor of "Borgil", which is in a radical position, cannot be the same word; it ...must mean something else. (And it does: it means "hot, red star", L 427).

Certain phrases (grammatical circumstances) also require mutation. A plural noun after the article i "the" mutates - often spirant mutation. (i thiw "the signs" on the Moria gate - radical tiw.) Nouns, singular or plural, after e(n), plural i(n) "of (the)" may show spirant or nasal mutation. (The nasal mutation is usually ...in words derived from a Primitive Elvish initial nd, mb, ng - one could say they "revert" to their primitive ...form.) (Examples: Ernil i Pheriannath, "Prince of the Halflings", radical periannath; ered e-mbar nîn "mountains ...of my home", radical bar.) Nouns in an invocation, the second or subsequent nouns in the series following "and" ...(Daur a Berhael "Frodo and Samwise", radical Perhael. Note that this uses a different version of "and", a.)

There are other uses of mutation, particularly in earlier drafts. But I hope this brief introduction has given the reader some indication of what to look for.

Welsh and Sindarin Mutation

(Sindarin in parentheses)

Radical (original)	Lenit. (soft)	Nasal	Spirant
p (p)	b (b)	mh ( )	ph (ph)
t (t)	d (d)	nh ( )	th (th)
c (c)	gh (g)	ngh ( )	- (ch)
b (b)	f/v (v)	m (mb)	
d (d)	dd,h (dh)	n (nd)	
g (g)		ng (ng)	
ll (lh)	l (l)		
rh (rh)	r (r)		
m (m)	f/v (v)		
(s)			(h)
(h)			(ch)

Sindarin Plurals

sing.	plural
a	e/ai/ei
a...a	e...ai, e ..ei
e	i
e...e	e.. i
i	i
i...i	i...i
o	e/oe
o...o	e...y, e...e, oe...y
u	y/ui
u...u	?

Sindarin Plurals

Sindarin forms the plural of nouns, and of plural adjectives which modify plural nouns, by changing the vowel in the manner of English "man, men"). The vowels in both the last and the next-to-last syllables change, though not in the same way. If a word contains three or more syllables, only the last two syllables change. The change is greater in the last syllable than in the next-to-last. Words of one syllable also change; the change is often (but not always) the same as that of the last syllable. Diphthongs do not change; they are the same singular and plural. The vowel i is also the same singular and plural.

Sindarin can also make plurals with suffixes.

The vowel a in a one syllable word becomes e, ai, or ei in the plural. (sarn *pl.* sern "small stone"; bar *pl.* bair "home"; alph *pl.* eilph "swan"). The last syllable becomes ai or ei, the next-to-last e (aran *pl.* erain *or* erein "king").

The vowel e in a one-syllable word becomes i (nên *pl.* nîn "water"). The last syllable becomes i, the next-to-last remains e (edhel *pl.* edhil "elf").

The vowel i is the same, singular and plural.

The vowel o in a one-syllable word becomes e or oe (nog *pl.* noeg "dwarf"). The last syllable can become y or e, the next-to-last e or less commonly oe (onod *pl.* enyd "ent"; orod *pl.* ered "mountain"; nogoth *pl.* noegyth "dwarf").

The vowel u in a one-syllable word becomes y or ui (tûr *pl.* tyrn "barrow"; dur *pl.* duir "dark"). Polysyllabic examples are lacking.

Lesson 21: Etymology - Word Formation

The basic building block of the Elvish word is the *root* or *base*. It is often written in capital letters, sometimes under a square-root sign: √KAL. A common type of base consists of three "letters", consonant (or consonant group), vowel (or diphthong), consonant. (An Elvish consonant may be spelled with several English letters, such as th.) Less common are two-letter bases. There are also longer bases, of four or five letters or more. Some are plainly expansions of shorter bases, others are independent. When a base contains two syllables the same vowel is often repeated. A list of bases can be found in the chart accompanying Lesson 20.

A word is built upon a base. (The word in its simplest form, before case or tense endings.) There are three general ways in which it is done: use of the base alone, addition of a prefix, addition of a suffix. Additions create different words with different (though related) meanings from the same base, and different parts of speech.

The base alone: a "naked base" can be used as a word. Usually these are two- or three-letter bases. As Quenya words end in a vowel or in the consonants l, n, r, s, t only bases which end in these letters can be used as a Quenya word. A base ending in any other letter would require a suffix. These "base alone" words are often the same in Quenya and in Sindarin, allowing for phonetic changes.

MBÁR *(PE)* "home"	mar *(Q)* "home"	bar *(S)* "home"	*(noun)*
TIR *(PE)* "watch"	tir- *(Q)* "watch"	tir- *(S)* "watch"	*(verb)*

The prefix: Elvish uses a prefix for intensification, for a word which represents the essence of (the subject of) the base. The prefix is the principal vowel of the base (same as in the perfect tense). Again, these words are often the same in both Quenya and Sindarin.

SIL/THIL "shine with white light"	isil *(Q)* "The Sheen" (moon)	ithil *(S)* "moon"	*(noun)*
TALAR "to slope"	talta- *(Q)* "slope"	atalta- *(Q)* "collapse"	*(verb)*

The suffix: Here the situation is more confused, because we cannot always tell, from the Quenya and Sindarin descendants, which is the base and which were additions to the original Primitive Elvish word. However it appears that many Primitive Elvish words ended in a vowel, usually a long vowel, and that the vowel was retained in Quenya, but short, and lost altogether in Sindarin.

The single-vowel suffix: many bases, commonly two- or three- letter ones, are made into words by the addition of a vowel at the end. This vowel was long in Primitive Elvish, short in Quenya, and absent in Sindarin.

SIR "flow"	?SĪRĒ *(PE)* "river"	sire *(Q)* "river"	sîr *(S)* "river"	*(noun)*

The two-or-more letter suffix: A large group of words appear to end with a two-letter suffix. These appear to derive from a longer base, four- or five-letters (or perhaps a shorter base with a suffix on it, we can't always tell) plus a final long vowel. The original Primitive Elvish word often has three syllables. Quenya retained the final vowel, but short, and shortened the word to two syllables by omitting the middle vowel. (This contraction of a word by omitting the middle is called "syncope". It is what we do when we say "em'rald" for "emerald".) Sindarin shortened the word to two syllables by omitting the final vowel, but kept the vowel in the middle. Sometimes Sindarin shortened the word still further, by omitting the middle vowel too, or stripped the word down to three letters in compounds. Different versions of the same word coexist in Sindarin.) The result of all this manipulation was a two-syllable word which appears to consist of a three-letter base plus two-letter suffix, the order of the suffix letters being reversed between Quenya and Sindarin.

KARAK "fang"	KARAKĀ *(PE)* "fang" This appears to be composed of KAR + KA/AK	carca *(Q)* "fang"	carag, carch *(S)* "fang"	*(noun)*

There are some Quenya words which retain the Primitive Elvish/Sindarin pattern. These are in the minority. Examples: soron "eagle", aráto "champion, eminent man", telep- "silver" (Teleporno, Celeborn), voron- 'steadfast, enduring'.

This also might be a good place to mention several adjective endings. I don't know the Primitive Elvish originals, but here are the Quenya/Sindarin equivalents. Quenya -ima, -in; Sindarin -en *pl.* -in; -(r)in; Quenya -ea, Sindarin -ui.

The final vowels and two-letter endings can be used to make Quenya words. The Elves did this themselves, as for instance the word Narya, nár "fire" plus -ya 'one'; fire-one, the Ring of Fire. Many of these endings have certain connotations: they are not hard-and-fast, there are examples with other meanings but they are consistent enough to be used in word-building.

The final vowel -a is found in proper nouns, feminine names, concrete or discrete objects; in adjectives describing a condition or state of being; in verb stems. The final vowel -e is used for both sexes, in common nouns, general things, abstractions, states of being, incorporeal things, conditions; and in many adjectives. The final vowel -i (singular - very rare) is used only in feminine words. The final vowel -o is found in masculine names, in active things, doers, or in things resulting from an action. The final vowel -u is used for masculine words, persons; and verb stems.

The suffix -ma 'thing', is used for concrete or discrete things. The suffix -ya is 'one', also used for verb stems. The suffixes -n(d)a, -n(d)e, -n(d)o are often associated with action, -er; -n(d)a sometimes a specific actor, 'one', -n(d)e more general, -n(d)o most active. The suffix -ta is common in verbs. The suffixes -va, -wa have an adjectival connotation, 'associated with', 'like', 'of'. -we can often mean 'person, one, thing'. Examples:

-ma 'thing'	yulma "cup"	*YUL ?drink + -ma 'thing'	
-ya 'one'	fanya "cloud"	FANA "veil" + -ya 'one'	
verb	hilya "to follow"	KHIL "follow" + -ya *verb*	
-(n/l/r)da '-er'	Linda "Singer" (Elf)	LIN "sing" + -nda '-er'	
'one'	Varda "Exalted (one)"	BARADĀ "lofty" (BAR "raise" + -DA '-er' (LR351)	
-(n/l/r)de '-er'	linde "singer"	LIN "sing" + -nde '-er'	
-(n/l/r)do '-er, one'	Noldo "Wise (one)"	NGOLOD "one of the wise folk" (NGOL "wise" + -OD "one of" (LR 377)	

-ta *verb*	nuta- "set (sun)"	NDŪ "go down, set" + -ta *verb*
-wa *adj*	vanwa "lost"	WAN/VAN "go away" + -wa *adj*
-we 'one, thing'	tinwe "spark (star)"	TIN "sparkle" + -we 'thing'

This a brief outline of word formation. It is best to stick to established vocabulary whenever possible because it is closer to the spirit of Tolkien, and also because you have a better chance of being understood. With ingenuity a thought can often be expressed in a different way so as to avoid an uncertain word. However there are times when you need a particular word and no other word will do, when that word is available in Sindarin but not in Quenya, or as a noun but not as a verb, or there is a base that is close. This is when the guidelines to word formation can be used.

Additional Vocabulary:

amil, amme "mother"
mamil *prob.* 'mama', tata 'papa' (UT 191)
erkasse "holly"
malinorne = mallorn *(S)* "golden tree"
otso, os "city, town with wall round; fortress" (LR 379, S 362)
rille, rilde "brilliance"
Telperinquar(e) = Celebrimbor *(S)* "Silver-fist"
landa "wide"
marta "fey, fated"
kel- "go away: go, run" (S 360, LR 363)
martya- "destine"

Exercise: Translate into Quenya: Under the Misty Mountains is the city of the Dwarves. In this place (here) they find gold, silver, iron, and mithril. Eastwards of the mountains is Lórien, country of the Elves. Here Elves sing under the mallorns. Southwards lies a wide country; swift horses run upon the green sward. Westwards is Eregion. Here Celebrimbor made Rings of Power and doomed the Elven-folk.

Hints: Misty Mountains = Hithaeglir *(S)*, hith "mist" + aeglir "peaks *(pl)*"
mithril *(S)* = mith "grey" + "ril "brilliance"
"sward" = parth *(S)*
Eregion = "Land of Holly", ereg "holly" + -ion "land"
"power": vala *(Q)* = "power, might"; Quenya base VAL. melka *(Q)* = "mighty"

LESSON 22: The Tengwar

A system for recording spoken Quenya ws invented by Rúmil, and immproved upon by Feanor. The Feanorian letters, or tengwar, are not an aphabet in the European sense, a string of arbitrary signs and unrelated sounds. Rather they form a chart whose signs, by their forms, indicate their position and relationship with one another. In theory the tengwar can represent any regularly varying system of sounds; in practice they are assigned to specific consonants. The sounds they represent differ according to the language being written, just as our Latin letters represent different sounds in different European languages (the English and Spanish j, for instance).

The names of the tengwar, and their sound-values in Quenya, are given in the chart. The names are common words which begin with the sound represented; or, if the sound cannot begin a word, which contain the sound represented. (Analogous to "Able, Baker, Charlie, etc.")

As with English, the tengwar are written frm left to right, top to bottom. They do not contain capital and small letters, but an initial tengwa can be written large or decorated, as in medieval manuscripts.

The first twenty-four tengwar form a chart, of four vertical columns (temar, "series") and six horizontal rows (tyeller "grades". Note that tyelle, pl. tyeller, is an irregular noun.) A typical tengwa consists of a stem (teico "stem") and a bow (luva "bow") Extending the stem below the line indicates a ***stop*** (a sound formed by stopping the flow of breath, like t, p). Raising the stem makes a ***spirant*** (f, v). An open bow indicates a sound formed with open lips (t, ḵ); closing the bow makes a sound formed by closing or partly closing the lips (***bilabial*** or ***labial***, like p or q). A doubled bow means ***voice*** (p, v).

The first series (tincotema) is used for ***dentals*** (sounds formed with the tongue and teeth: t, nd, th, nth, r). The second series (parmatema) represents ***bilabials*** (p, mb, f, mp, m, v) The third series (calmatéma) is ***velars*** (sounds formed with the back of the tongue on the soft palate: ḵ(c), ng, ḵh, nḵ, ŋ, a^) The fourth series (quessetema) is ***labials*** (kw(q), ngw, ḵhw, ṉkw, w, w).

The first grade (tincotyelle) represents ***voiceless stops*** (t, p, ḵ, kw(q)). The third grade (thúletyelle) is ***voiceless spirants*** (th, f, ḵh, ḵhw). The fifth grade (numentyelle) is ***nasals*** (n, m, ŋ, ŋw). If the system had been followed with phonetic rigour, the second grade would be voiced stops (d, b), the fourth voiced spirants (dh, gh), the sixth voiceless nasals (nh, mh). But these sounds weren't used in Quenya, so instead these grades were given other assignments. Grade two (andotyile) was used for ***nasalized voiced stops*** (nd, mb, ng, ngw), grade four (antotyelle) for ***nasalized voiceless stops*** (nt, mp, nḵ, nkw(nq)). And grade six (oretyelle) became ***semi-***

voiced (r, v, a, w). (The original Feanorian system posssessed one more series (between three and four) for labials (ty, ky) and one more grade (between four and five) for aspirates (t + h, k + h) But these were not used in Third Age writing (and the sounds they represent can be spelled with the other tengwar) These are illustrated in "Vinya Tengwar" No. 8.

There are additional tengwar outside the chart, representing the consonants: trilled r, rd, l, ld, s, z, hy, ngw (for i diphthongs), ure (for u diphthongs), and voiceless h (the h of hloke). The z tengwa aze altered to ss and as there already were tengwar for r this tengwa was often used for ss Voiceless h (halla) was not used in the Third Age. The tengwar for s (silme) and ss (esse) have an upside-down version (silme nuquerna, "s reversed"). This is simply for writing convenience: in some circumstances it is more graceful to use an s reversed. A downward hook under a tengwa indicates that s follows (otso); a bar under a tengwa indicates that that tengwa is doubled, two dots under a tengwa indicate that a y follows (tyelle).

The vowels in the Feanorian system do not have tengwar; instead they are represented by "signs" (tehtar) resembling accent marks The tehta for a is three dots arranged like a tent, or a circumflex; an e is an acute accent, an i is a dot, an o a hook curling toward the right, a u a hook curling toward the left. *In Quenya the tehta is always written over the preceding tengwa.* If there is no tengwa in the right position, as for instance a vowel at the beginning of a word, or two vowels in a row, the tehta is written over a *vowel carrier* A vowel carrier for short vowels is like an undotted i, for long vowels like an undotted j. Long vowels can be indicated in either of two ways: by using a long vowel carrier (even if there is a tengwa in the right place) or by doubling the tehta. Only the tehtar for é, ó, ú can be doubled. Long a and í require the long vowel carrier (because two dots for i look too much like three dots for a, and six dots for á are too many). It is ironic that á, the most common vowel in Quenya, is also the most complex tehta. Quenya writers sometimes omitted the á on the assumption that their readers were familiar with the language and would recognize the words without it. (Thus calma.)

The i diphthongs (ai, ei, oi, ui) are written with the appropriate vowel (a, e, o, u) over yanta ("i"), the u diphthongs (au, eu, iu) are written with the vowel (a, e, i) over úre ("u"). (Incidentally úre is misspelled "ur" in the Ballantine edition, and ngwalme, "ywalme".)

Some of the tengwar are represented by two or more letters in English. *These are single letters in Quenya!* It might help to think of ng, not as "en gee" but as "eng"; anga is spelled "ay eng ay", Elendil "ee el ee end eye el", and so forth. Conversely, the English x is represented by two letters in Quenya, ks (calma + following s)

Because many tengwar are similar in appearance, the writer should be careful to distinguish between stem above and below the line, open and closed bow, long and short vowel carrier, i dot and e dash.

Some of the tengwar as shown in the chart have two sound values, thule/súle, harma/aha, ŋoldo/Noldo, nwalmë/hwalme, wilya/vilya, aze/are. This is becasue sounds changed between earlier and later Quenya. The earlier should be used if required: ie. use thúle to spell th. But what of cases when later values duplicated other tengwar, as súle/silme? Would a Quenya writer, knowing the history of his language, continue to use the older form for words of that derivation (as English writers do)? In our only example, JRR Tolkien's rendering of Galadriel's Lament, Vala is used for all v's, silme for all s's, regardless of derivation.

Spelling: We have an example of a Quenya passage in tengwar, Tolkien's rendering of Galadriel's Lament in The Road Goes Ever On, p. 57. Initial y is spelled (anna + following y). Romen is used for r at the beginning of a word or syllable (Rómello, aire), following a long vowel or ending a stressed syllable (ómaryo, oromardi). Óre is used for plural r, both nouns and verbs (lantar, yuldar), for ending an unstressed syllable (Valimar), for the word ar "and". There are several exceptions to both these "rules". It is said that the Elves also used (lambe + umbar) for lv (III 497).

Punctuation: The Elves did not make the fine distinctions of punctuation that the English do. Usually they indicated a lesser or greater pause with one or more dots. In the Lament a comma, and the end of a poetic line, are indicated by one dot; a longer pause (semicolon, colon, period) by two dots (like a colon); a very long pause or the end of a paragraph by four dots (two colons). An exclamation mark is a vertical curl, a question mark a long-stemmed capital B. English hyphens are not indicated. Writing goes to the edge of the page and continues on the next line down; the break can occur anywhere in a word (it is not necessary to break at the end of a syllable). One poetic line follows on the heels of the next, which is why the dot is used between them. The marks indicating end of line or paragraph are used after exclamations and questions also.

TÉMAR "Series"

TYELLER "Grades"

Consonants	I dentals	II bilabials	III velars	IV labials
1 voiceless stops	7 T tinco "metal"	2 P parma "book"	3 K calma "lamp"	4 KW (Q) quessë "feather"
2 nasalized voiced stops	5 ND andō "gate"	6 MB umbar "fate"	7 NG anga "iron"	8 NGW ungwë "spider's web"
3 voiceless spirants	9 TH/S thúlë/súlë "spirit"	10 F formen "north"	11 KH/H harma/aha "treasure"/"rage"	12 KHW/HW hwesta "breeze"
4 nasalized voiceless stops	13 NT anto "mouth"	14 MP ampa "hook"	15 NK anca "jaws"	16 NKW (NQ) unquë "a hollow"
5 voiced nasals	17 N númen "west"	18 M malta "gold"	19 ŋ/N ŋoldo/Noldo "Wise (elf)"	20 ŋW/NW ŋwalmë/.. nwalmë "torment"
6 semi-voiced	21 R óre "heart (inner mind)"	22 V vala "Angelic Power"	23 Aʰ anna "gift"	24 W/V wilya/vilya "air, sky"
	R trilled rómen "east"	RD arda "region"	L lambë "tongue"	LD alda "tree"
	S silmë "starlight"	S silmë nuquerna "'s' reversed"	Z/R/SS ázë/áre/ essë "sunlight"/"name"	Z/R/SS ázë/essë nuquerna "'z'/'ss' reversed"
	HY hyarmen "south"	H voiceless halla "tall"	I diphthong yanta "bridge"	U diphthong úrë "heat"

doubled consonant ~ · following Y ·· · following S

TEHTAR Vowels

A E I O U · short vowel carrier · long vowel carrier · AI · AU

NUMERALS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

PUNCTUATION

· short pause · medium pause : long pause ; exclamation ? question

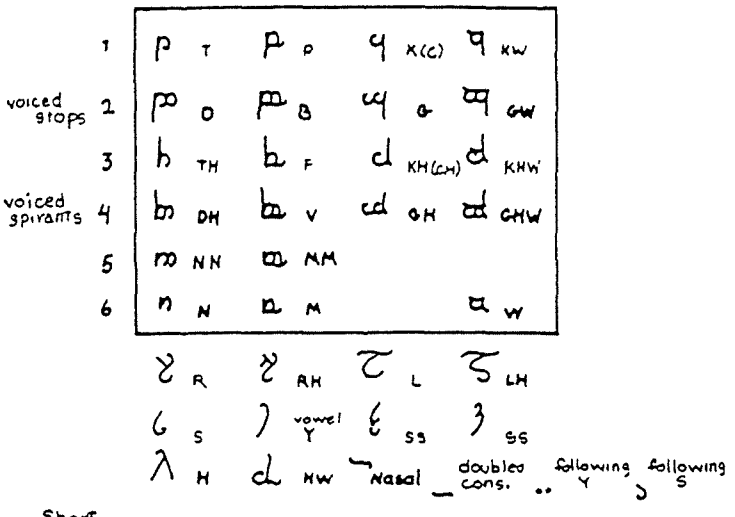
Numerals. The Feanorian numerals were set forth by Christopher Tolkien in "Quettar" No. 13, Feb'82, and reprinted in "Beyond Bree" Dec'84. They are given in the chart. The numerals run from zero to nine, just as our arabic numerals, and sums are indicated by numeral position. ***But the position is the reverse of ours.*** Numbers are written from left to right, ***smallest*** number first. thus 01 equals our 10. A dot is written over the numeral to distinguish it from a tengwa, the dot becomes a bar over several numbers
The tengwar of the chart, one through twenty-four, can also be use for numbering (like our a, b, c, etc.) when so used they usually bear a dot or dash to distinguish them from other tengwar.

Additional Vocabulary.

cirya "cleft" (mountain pass)	tilde, til- "point, horn"	esta- "to name"
culvie *n* "awakening"		ista- "to know" (*p.t.* sinte)
finde "lock of hair"	aina "holy"	lasta- "to listen"
nu.ne "gloom, darkness"	culvea *adj* "wakening"	lende "went, departed, left" (This past tense is assigned to several different verbs of similar meaning)
lume (1) ""time" (LR 370)	ilfirin "immortal"	mel- "love (as a friend)"
(2) "darkness" (M215. 222)	melda "beloved, dear"	*nut- "tie, bind"
nando "prison, duress"		pel- "go round, revolve, return"
ner "way, place, spot, region"	nan "but"	

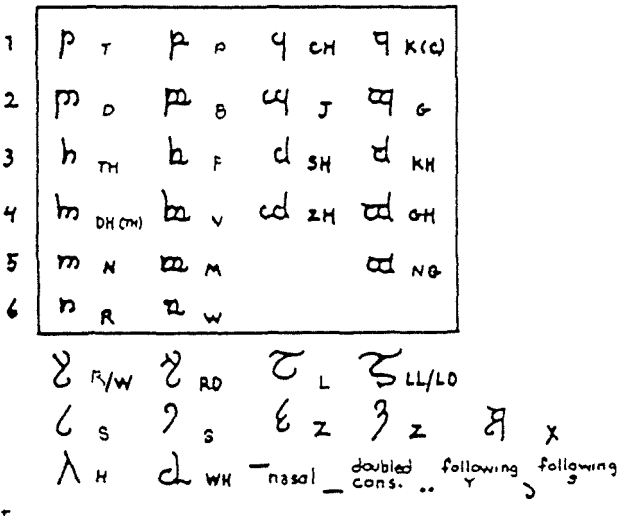
Exercises 1) Tengwar practice Transcribe the title page inscription in The Lord of the Rings.
2) Translate into Quenya and write in tengwar: Elwe went to see Finwe, not knowing Finwe had departed (passed away) from Middle-earth. But Elwe came not to the home of Finwe. In the forest the Elf found a maiden. Many years (seasons) passed; the stars revolved through the heavens (high airs), many flowers fell, many leaves sprouted; the Elf and the maiden beheld them not. The people of Elwe passed away across the Sea to Valinor; their king they found not Elwe Thingol and Melian abode in Middle-earth.

SINDARIN


I II III IV
1 T P K(C) KW
voiced stops 2 D B G GW
3 TH F KH(CH) KHW
voiced spirants 4 DH V GH GHW
5 NN MM
6 N M W
R RH L LH
S vowel Y SS SS
H HW Nasal doubled cons. following Y following S
Short mode vowels A E I O U Y short carrier long carrier AI AU
Full mode vowels A E I O U Y long vowel AI AU
Punctuation short-med. pause med-long pause exclamation beginning, end of line

Sound-values different from **Quenya** given in **boldface**.

ENGLISH


I II III affricatives IV velars
1 T P CH K(C)
2 D B J G
3 TH F SH KH
4 DH(TH) V ZH GH
5 N M NG
6 R W
R/W RD L LL/LD
S S Z Z X
H WH nasal doubled cons. following Y following S
Short mode vowels A E I O U silent E short carrier long carrier AI AU
Full mode vowels A E I O U final Y silent E AI AU
Punctuation short-med pause med-long pause beginning, end of line
Abbreviations the of of the and a, an

Sound-values different from **Sindarin** given in **boldface**.

Supplement to Lesson 22
Sindarin Tengwar

Sindarin used a wider arange of sounds than Quenya, so it was necessary for Sindarin speakers to modify the tengwar in order to write their language. In Sindarin the second and fourth grades are not used as nasals. Instead the second grade becomes *voiced stops* (d, b, g, gw) and the fourth grade *voiced spirants* (dh, v, gh, ghw). Nasalization is now indicated by a flattened curl, somewhat like a tilde, over the tengwa. The tengwar harma, hwesta (kh, khw) are strongly aspirated (harma is used to spell Sindarin ch, pronounced like loch). A new tengwa, hwesta Sindarinwa ("Grey-elven hw") was invented to represent hw; it resembles harma with a tail. The tengwar alda, arda represent lh, rh, hyarmen is h, and silme nuquerna, written large, is vowel y. Vowel tehtar are written over the *following* tengwa. (Example: tir *(Q)* , *(S)* .) Vowel tehtar are used in the *Sindarin short mode.*

Sindarin also possessed a writing system of its own, the cirth, in which both consonants and vowels were represented by runes. Following this pattern, the Sindar devised a "long" or "full mode" for the tengwar, in which vowels were represented by tengwar also. In the *full mode*, a is a single bow, e is yanta, i a short vowel carrier (with or without dot or dash), o a modification of anna, u úre, y silme nuquerna. A long vowel is indicated by an accent mark over the tengwa (andaith), i diphthongs are indicated by two dots over the vowel, u diphthongs by a curl over the vowel. There are consonant changes, also. In the Full Mode of Beleriand (represented by the inscription over the Moria Gate) n is óre, nn is númen; m is vala, mm is malta; r is romen.

Examples of the Sindarin full mode can be seen on the Moria Gate and in Tolkien's transcription of the Hymn to Elbereth in The Road Goes Ever On, p. 62. (The tehtar are printed in red ink: in my copy they are out of register and appear to be attached to the line above.) Punctuation, on the Moria Gate, is two dots at the beginning and end of the line and at a pause (colon) in the middle. In the Hymn to Elbereth two dots stand for an exclamation mark, one dot for a comma or end of poetic line.

The Sindarin writer, particularly with the full mode, should be careful to connect all bows to stems (tengwa o is too often left open, making the stem appear to belong to the next tengwa) and distinguish between hyarmen (h) and yanta (e).

English Tengwar

English uses sounds not found in any of the Elvish languages, so it is necessary to modify the Tengwar again. *English* (representing the Common Speech) *is based on the Sindarin system*, with the following changes: The third series is used for English affricatives (ch (church), j, sh, zh). The fourth series is now the k-series (k - hard c), g - hard, kh, gh, ng ("sing")). Tengwar númen and malta are used for n and m, áze for z, walme for ng (as in sing, doing), thúlë for voiceless th (thin), anto for voiced th (dh) (these), following s for plural s (songs), calma + following s for x. A dot under the tengwa represents silent e. There are also abbreviations: "the", "of", "of the", "and", "a, an".

English can use either the short or the full mode. In the short mode the tehta is written over the *following* tengwa, as in Sindarin. Sometimes the tehtar for e and i are reversed, ie. e is a dot and i an acute accent. Examples of the English short mode can be found on the title page of The Lord of the Rings and all subsequent works. On the LOTR title page, the nasal is a short bar and long i is written . The LOTR title page uses two r's, ore and romen. Rómen is used for trilled r, the r at the beginning of a word or syllable (Ronald, history), or a strong r (there). Ore is used for untrilled r, the weak r which follows a vowel (post-vocalic) or comes at the end of a syllable (march, war). This distinction seems incomprehensible to speakers of those dialects which use a strong r for everything. Try to think of ore as "ah".

An example of the English full mode representing the Common Speech occurs in Tolkien's picture of the pages from the Book of Mazarbul, reproduced in Pictures by JRR Tolkien, Plate 23. The vowels are a wilya, e yanta, i a short vowel carrier, o a modified anna, u Vala. Note that a and u are different from Sindarin. Slightly pronounced and silent e are a dot under the tengwa (Silverlode). Final y (many) is a long vowel carrier with a dot. The double o of look is anna with a curl under it. Ore is used for all r's. alda is used for both ld and ll, w is written with both Vala (we) and romen (') (went).

In the LOTR title the end of the sentence is marked by two dots and a dash. In the Book of Mazarbul a shorter or longer pause is marked by one or two dots.

There is yet another example of English tengwar, in Tolkien's transcriptions of the poems "Errantry" and "Tom Bombadil". They are reproduced in Pictures by JRR Tolkien, Plate 48, and elsewhere. In these Tolkien uses full mode tengwar vowels with tehtar to produce some seventeen different vowel combinations. Hwesta Sindarinwa has a jog in the stem, and a tengwa like a large numeral 2 is used for w.

The problem with writing English in tengwar is that the tengwar are phonetic and English spelling is not. How should the tengwar transcription be spelled? Any attempt to represent all the shadings of English speech becomes cumbersome, as with Tolkien's seventeen vowels; also dialect intrudes. An American reader can readily recognise Tolkien's English accent in "Errantry", an English reader can tell which part of the United States an American writer is from. And, just as speakers of different dialects can't always understand each other, neither can

tengwar writers... On the other hand it seems foolish to spell out absurdities like "knight" or "through". The ...R title represents a semi-phonetic style: "history", "war", and "is" are historI, wor, iz but "herein", "jewel", and "seen" are spelled out Tengwar spelling is up to the writer.

Black Speech Tengwar

The Black Speech tengwar, represented by the Ring Inscription, show some affinities with English tengwar. The fourth series is the k-series. The affricates gh, sh are unque (English gh) and harma (English sh) but with the ten both above and below the line. Z is aze. Ore is used for post-vocalic r (durbatuluk), romen for pre-vocalic r (thrakatuluk). A "tilde" means nasalization. The Inscription uses the short mode. Tehtar are written over the *following* tengwa. The vowel a is three dots, elongated into three little vertical lines, i is a single vertical line, e is not represented, o is a curl to the left, u a curl to the right, long ú two curls to the right. (O and u are reversed from Quenya, because u is more common in the Black Speech (III 498). A dot indicates a pause or comma Two curved dashes mark the beginning and end of a line. In the early Ballantine editions the Ring inscription is printed upside down.

This Concludes the Quenya Lesson Series.

Graduation Exercise: Translate the Ring Rhyme into Quenya and write it in tengwar.

Answers to Lesson 1:

Quenya words: Aınulındale, Elendıl, coire, Vilya, Earendil, Nınquelote, Elentári, hríve, menel, Cuıvıénen, Elessar, Eldamar, yen, Eldalie, Quenta Sılmarillıon, lomelındı, palantír, Narvınye, Narya, lasse-lanta, Valar, Narvınwe, Ulmo, Iluvatar, Eldar, Urıme, tengwar, asea aranion.

Sındarin words: Dunedain, Bar-en-Danwedh, Daeron, Feanor, Finrod, Amon Dîn, Nen Hithoel, Haudh-en-Ndengen, menel, Elbereth, Amon Lhaw, Thangorodrim, Morgoth, athelas, lhûg, Carcharoth, Emyn Muil, Echuır, Galadriel, Urui, cirth. Menel ıs the same both Sindarin and Quenya. Adûnaic (Numenorean): Ar-Gimilzôr, Adûnakhor Khuzdul (Dwarvish): Azanulbizar. Rohırric (Anglo-Saxon): Edoras, simbelmyne, eored. Orkısh: snaga. Some of these can be determined only from context, or the Appendices.

A laıta te..., Cormacolındor... are Quenya. Cuio ı Pheriain..., Daur a Berhael... are Sındarın.

Answers to Lesson 2:

KER-me-ay, OON-kway, THOOL-ay (th as in thin), tel-PAIR-i-on, ANHN-gah (hard g), OWL-ay, AH-zay, NOO-men-or, noo-men-ÕR-ay, VAR-da, OCH-tar (ch as in loch), tin-TAHL-lay, KEER-ya, lō-END-ay, SOOL-i-mo, MACH-tahn (loch), oy-o-LŌS-say, toor-AHM-bar, hel-kar-AHKS-ay, LEW-kah (LEU-kah), HWES-tah, pah-LAHN-teer, el-ES-sar, fah-LAHS-say, HREE-vay, ahl-kwah-LŌND-ay, VAHN-yar, NOL-dor, TEL-air-ee, SIL-mah-rıl, sil-ma-RIL-li-on, el-END-il-ee, WIL-war-in, tèl-oo-MECH-tar (loch), sàhn-gah-HYAND-o, hyàr-MEN-dahk-il, KAL-mahk-il, SOW-ron (ow as in how), fay-ah-NAH-ro, ah-NAH-ri-on, VĪ-ray (Ī as in high), HLŌ-kee, ISS-tah-ree, me-NEL-mah-kar, TYEL-lair, RUILN-yah, yah-VAHN-nah, tin-DOM-air-el, ay-AHR-noor, NWAHL-may, OON-gway.

Ī-yah ay-ah-REN-dil el-EN-i-on ahn-KAHL-ı-mah. EL-en SEE-la LOO-menn o-men-tee-EL-vo. NĪ heer-oo-VAHL-yay VAHL-ı-mar. nah-MAHR-ee-ay. (Final "ay" (e) = sound between "eh" and "ay".)

Answers to Lesson 3:

1) I aure tula. I anar cala. Aiwi lindar. Lindar Eldar ar Atani! I aure auta. Tula i lome. I isıl síla ar i eleni tintilar. Linda i lómelindė.

2) The flowers fade (die) and the leaves fall. Clouds gather. The eagle watches. Water flows. The ship sails Sing the Valar and the Maiar: the Vanyar and the Noldor come.

3) I aurı tular. I anar calar. Aiwe lında. Lindar Elda ar Atan! *(multiple subjects require plural verbs).* I auri autar. Tular i lómı. Isilı sílar ar i elen tintila.*(!)* Lindar i lómelındı.

I lóte fira ar i lasse lanta. Lumbo hosta *(physically difficult but gramatically possible).* I soroni tirar. Néni kelar. I círyar círar. Lindar i Vala ar i Maia: i Vanya ar i Noldo tular.

Answsers to Lesson 4:

1) I alqua na ninque, i nén ná luine. Lassi nar laique. Lóti nar ninqui, luini, laurie. Yávı nar laurie ar carnı. I lómelinde ar i soron nar varni. Áre ná laurea, isılme na nınque. Aure na calima, lóme ná morna (*or* lómea). Hisıe ná mista ar lómea.

2) I alquar nar nınqui, i néni nar luini. Lasse ná laiqua. Lóte ná ninque, luine, laurea. Yave ná laurea ar carne. I lómelindı ar ı soroni nar varni. Ári nar laurıe, ısilmi nar ninqui. *(Physically difficult but gramatically possible.)* Auri nar calime, lomi nar morne (lómie). Hisıer nar miste ar lómie.

3) The Men watch; the tall ships gather, the golden ships sail The brıgaht day passes Clouds gather, the light fades Red is the sunset, black the night. The last day comes. Swift winds roar (rush), the grey waters flow. Fair Numenor falls.

Answers to Lesson 5:

1) Earendil hıra Valinor (Valinóre). Atani tırar i menel elenen. Olorın ar Telcontar (*or* Elessar) tuvar i Ninq'Alda. I Elda linda vınye lırı Aran Sindacollon ar Tarı Melyannan. Finwe ná Noldo, Indıs na Vanya, Sindacollo ná Sind'Elda. I *néni morne* caitar *nu* lómie (*or* lomı') aldar (*or* ornı). I Nauko túva malta nu ondo. I anar na calıma calma Atanın ar Eldaın.

2) Numenor lıes under the waves. The ships sail beyond Land-under-Waves. The wind roars (rushes), the water foams Men watch the waves for rocks. The Elf-friends find the shore. Elendil the Tall finds Middle-earth.

Answers to Lesson 6:

1) "A laıta te'" (Q), "Eglerıo'" (S), "Daro'" (S), "Aiya Earendıl ." (Q), "A tıro nın..." (S).

2) Antuvaive annarı aranen. Anatauvalme macılı aranen. Antuvanate nınque rokko. Antuvaraye carne collo. Quantuavan(ye) ı yulma ar antuvalye ı yuulida ı aranen. Nai tırıel lınduva lire. Nai eryer alaınaduva. Ar lınduvalve, "Aiya alcarin aran'".

3) A treasure lies under a hill. A dragon guards (watches) the trasure. The dragon gathers red gold and white (pale) silver, bright jewels and dark metal, swords, rings, and cups. Maybe the dragon will not be watching (will not watch) and we (you and I) will find the treasure. May we return!

Answers to Lesson 7:

1) varda tana i eleni. Tanaryet. Laituvalver. Tiralyes. Tuvuvanyes Ukenuvanten Kenuvalmet.

2) O Eagle, Eagle, thou lookest far and wide; dost thou see her (seest thou her)? I see the forests, the blue waters, the golden mist; I do not see her. O Breeze, breeze, dost thou hear her? I hear the leaves, the swift waters, the many horses under trees and many sweet voices. O Eagle, look again! Now I see them! Many grey horses and many fair Elves, grey cloaks and the white queen. The host comes. O praise thee, Eagle! We will sing for Even-star, we will praise her!

Answers to Lesson 8:

1) I Vaaron essi nar. Manwe, Ilmeno Heru; Varda, Elenion Tári; Ulmo, Néniuon Heru ar Earo Aran; Aule, i Vaukoron Tano ar Yavanna, Kemeno Tari; Namo, (i) Nuro Heru ar Vaire; Irmo, (i) Olorion Heru ar Este; Nienna, i Faina Atanin ar Eldain; Orome ar Vána; Tulkas ar Nessa. 2) Now who the song will sing under (the) trees? And who the cup will fill beside (the) fire? For the fair-ones are departing across the sea. The nightingale will sing the song. The spring will refill the cup. For the fair-ones will not return.

Answers to Lesson 9:

1) Alqua cira nénna, aiwi lindar aldassen (*or* ornessen). Lassi lantar aldallon Quellesse. Laurie lasseli caitar nu i aldar. Yavanna anta yavi malto. Sinde lumbor hostar. I sure tula et Romello. Si losse lantuva.

2) Night covers the many foaming waves. Earendil sails in a white ship upon the sea. The mariners see a bright spark (star) which comes toward the ship. The star falls from (the) heavens! The star lies upon (the) ship! Earendil finds a seagull, star-bearer. Now she is a woman, Elwing, the wife of Earendil, and the star is the Silmaril. Earendil and Elwing will sail to Aman.

Answers to Lesson 10:

1) Formenna nar i ambor yallo tula i sire. Hyarmenna ná i ear yanna kela i síre. Hyarmesse na yávelion mar (norie). Hyarmeno nóre min tular luntessen. I atani min antar yaventar, antalmet tincomar.

2) My name is Taurendil (Forest-lover); I live in Andúnié (Sunset); my parents come from Forostar (Northlands). My wife's name is Fíriel (Mortal-maiden); her father lives in Romenna (Eastwards), in the country of Arandor (Kingsland). Our children live in Eldalonde (Elf-haven), in Andustar (Westlands). We will come to Eldalonde in May: we will (all) sing at our meeting.

Answers to Lesson 11:

1) Man hlaruva i súre alausta? Man kenuva i lassi alanta? Man túvuva i malta caita ondolissen, nenisse caita; tasareo laurie lassi cala. Man nin hostuva i malta?

2) I have come to Rómenna (Eastwards) to see my son. Earnur (Sea-lover) will return in Autumn. I will watch the Earrokko (Seahorse) sail (in)to the haven. Their ship (has) sailed to Endore (Middle-earth) in Spring. Now I will see them again.

Answers to Lesson 12:

1) Tulan sírenna lómesse. I néni tintilar (itar) silmé isilmenen (*or* isilmesse). I aldar nar lómie lumbor mornieva, i tie ná telpeva, i néni silme tinwelíva (elenelíva). Lómelinde linda aldassen, lassi (ramar) wilwar vistanen. Ilya i Ambar na morna ar silma. Sina lome alcar enyaluvan tennoio.

2) The dragon lies upon the treasure; cups of silver and of gold, swords of iron and many bones of many Mortal Men: all shine red in the fire of dragon-breath. Many-jewels uncountable (countless jewels) sparkle under golden wings. The worm hears not the man. A warrior comes. Bright sword cuts, red fire dwindles, dies. Now teeth of dragon (dragon's teeth) are jewels of warrior (warrior's jewels).

Answers to Lesson 13:

1) I meneldil nara mindonesse tirie i eleni (*or* eleneli). I ner (*or* atan) auta ande ringe lomi tirala i menel. Nai elen lantuva, taltala kemenna; nai i ner kenuva viny'elen, calala ve i anar...Atani hirar elenion ista (istya) tirienen i ilmen.

2) Sing (*imp*) (the) song of (the) months:/ The first (beginning) month, white Sun-new (January),/ Watery (February) weeping, Windy (March) roaring,/ Fair days to come says (speaks) Breeze-time (April);/ Sweet Blossom-time (May), Sunny (June) fragrant,/ Green many-leaved, bright Cutting (July),/ Hot (August) golden, Fruit-giving (September) golden-red,/ Falling leaf (leaf falling), brown Sun-waning (October);/ Misty (November) gloomy, Cold-day (December) last,/ Icy month fills the sun-round (year)

Answers to Lesson 14:

1) Parmasse sina (*or* sina parmasse) tuvuvalme Númenoro quenta, i mar (norie) pella i ear. Oromardion mar, mindoni, silme rambar; nisime loti ar lindal'aiwi, ilkale hrestar ar yaimie maiweli. Atani halle marar Numenoresse, kiryamor, melk'ohtari. Tira! I mornie tula: ravea sure, falastal' eari, ar ilya na vanwa, ruxala, rakina, taltala, atalantea nu i falmar (*or* falmali). Numenore na vanwa oiale (or tennoio).

2) We (*ex*) come from Númenor to Middle-earth (Endor) to find trees: (spreading) trees to make ships, tall (tall) trees for masts. We find a flooding (flowing) river through shadowed (gloomy) forests. Heavy shadow drowns (down-licks) the river (the river heavy shadow drowns) We see swans sailing upon the water, we hear birds singing in the trees: we cannot see them (we see them not). A mighty (great) tree lies fallen, broken by the wind. Here (in this place) we see blue heavens (skies), the water sparkling in the sunlight. Beyond lies darkness, the faint (dim, vague) river is lost in tree-night (shadow).

Answers to Lesson 15:

1) Tiran amba ilmenna (*or* menelenna) ar kenan i eleni Varda atanie i eleni i ranyar: Carnil, Luinil, Nenar, Lumbar, Alcarinque, ar Elemmíre. Alcarinque na ancalima, Luinil ar Nénar nar anneke. Ancalima ilyo na Earendil, Tindome ar Undom'Elen (Tinwe). (*or* Tindomeo ar Undómeo Elen, *or* Tinwe Tindomeo ar Undómeo). Earendil i Kiryamo na calima Silmarillo colindo, círala thara i menel (*or* vilya) ciryasse Vingelote. Eldar enyaluvar Tintallo annar tennoio (*or* oioale). Ortuvan omanya tárienna laitiéryan (*or* laitalaryan).

2) Feanor made three jewels of the light of the Two Trees. Two Silmarils are lost: one in the earth, one in the sea. The Two Trees are lost, their light ever-abides in the Silmaril of Earendil; the light of Telperion in the Moon, the light of Laurelin in the Sun.

Answers to Lesson 16:

1) Fíriel tullè sírenna tindómesse. Tasare-lassi ilkaner, nén itane. Hlarnerye lindala (lindie): alqui kírner sírenna, kírya ninque (fána) hilyala. Eldalie linder (lindaner) kiryanna. "I lassi nar laique," lindente (lindanente), "ar aiwi lindar; aureli calanar laurie: londe yanna kíralme? Pell'Ear Eldamarenna kíralme; Endore, namárie! Sinome i lassi lantuvar, ar Anar ar Isill firuvar."

2) "Fíriel! Fíriel" they sang. "Hear-you the calling? (summoning) Earth-maiden Elf-fair, not-full is our ship!" Fíriel came; her foot sank into the water. "I cannot come! I cannot come! (come not) For I am Earth's daughter!" The ship departed, the song faded. Fíriel returned to her home weeping.

The text in "The Lost Road" (LR 47) gives túlê for "came".

Answers to Lesson 17:

1) Cicírala, cicírala, Earendil earenna. Sí formen-marinnar, sí hyarmenna. (Hyarmesse i Kiryamo manke Ungoliante morn'ungweryassen.) Toli, nórier vanime ar lómie. Nu eleni sisílala, surinen laulaustala, Earendil cicírala, vor-cicírala.

2) The days are fading, the cold winds roar. Leaves have fallen from the trees. Snow lies white upon the earth. Ice covers (roofs) the rivers. Elves, Men, and Dwarves abide in their halls. In vaults and caves (halls) red flame shines, people sing. Be-it-that thou wilt see a fair new year.

Answers to Lesson 18:

1) Earentur (no *f*); Taurendur (-); Endoren(d)il (Endoren(d)ilme); Lótiriel, Lótirien (Lótirion); Earendacil, Eardacil (-); Fanahéri (Fanaher) *or* Ninqueheri *or* Lossehéri; Lómion (Lómiel, Lómien, Lómerel); Nendis (-); Nólendil (Nólendilme); Mormacil, Mornamacil (-); Herulosse:, Losseher (Herilosse); Eldavanime (Eldavanimo), Anardilme (Anardil); Falmantur (-); Parmandur (-); Nardur (-); Angaher (Angaheri); Telperion (Telperien, Telperiel, Telperel); Tárıendur (-); Silimo (Silime).

2) "Earth-queen" (Kementar); "Star-one" (-); "Jewel-(garlanded)-maiden" (Mírion); "Bird-lover" (Aiwendilme); "Black-lord" (Herimor); "Eagle-king" (Sorontari); "Golden-red-garlanded-maiden" (Culúrion); "Man of Skill" (Curume); "Ship-lord" (Ciryaheri); "Fire-sword" (-); "Light-son" (Calien, Caliel); "Tree-son" (Aldariel, Aldarien, Aldarel); "South-victor" (-); "Tree-jewel" (Alcamire, Aldamírie); "Earth-servant" (-); "(tall) Tree-lover" (Ornendilme); "Varda-lover" (*f*) (Vardil); "Daughter of Twilight" (Tindomeron); "Man-maiden" (-); "Spirit-master" (-).

3) Answers in parentheses above.

Answers to Lesson 19:

1) Eldamar, Fıriel, Cormacolindo, Valinor (Valinore), Angamaite, Ciryandil, Yaviere, Telemmacil, Vinyamar, Kementar, Alqualonde, Valaquenta, Ninquelote, Forostar, Calmacil, Ciryatur, Elatan, Hallatan, Lairelosse, Nisimaldar.

2) Leaf-grey, Ever-snow-(white), Varda-jewel, golden-(tall) tree, South-watcher, Golden-land, Earth-servant, King of kings (King-king), Eldar-son (Elves-son), Silver-fire, Coast-son, East-lands, New-haven, Master of Doom (Master-doom), First-lord (master), Vala(r)-lover, Eagle-king, South-west-lands, Elves of Darkness (Dark (black)-elves), Gift-king ("Lord of Gifts" = Sauron)

Answers to Lesson 20:

1) Orod Wathren, Nên-en-Alph, Golodh. an + certhas, Fanui + dol, dan i gaurhoth, Parth Calen

2) (Q) = nb, (PE) = b, (PE) = uy, (S) = w or gw, (PE) = th, (Q) = q,(Q) = a, (PE) = gal, (PE) = kh, (PE) = ng or ñg.

3) Turgon found a secret (hidden) valley in a circle of peaks Upon a hill in the valley the Elven-folk made their city (home). Mighty walls, tall towers, fair halls, many fountains, and the tallest tower, the home of king Turgon The road to that city passed through seven gates, of wood, stone, of iron, of gold (golden) and jeweled Gondolinde (Gondolin, "stone-song"): the city of sever names

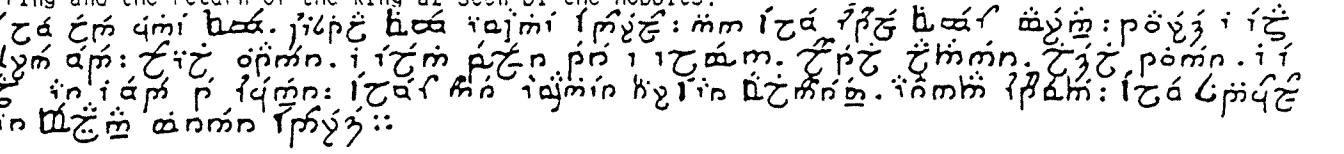
Answers to Lesson 21:

Nu i *Hisaikali na i Naukoron mar. Sinome tuvanta malta, telpe, anga, ar *mistarilde. Aikalion romenna na Eriende, Eldaron norie. Sinome Eldar lindar nu i malinorni. Hyarmenna caita landa norie; linte rokkor kelar aiqua *parthanna. Numenna na *Erkassionde. Sinome Telperinquar tanne *Vala-cormar ar martane i Eldarie.

-isie "mist" + aikale "peak" = *possible combinations* hisaikale, histaikale, hisi'aikale, Aikalehisie, etc.
-ista "grey" + rille or rilde "brilliance"
-parth (S) prob. = *partha or *parta (Q)
Erkasse "holly" + -lande, -lende, -londe "land"
Rings of Power = *poss. comb.* Vala-cormar, Valacormar, Valcormar, Valo Cormar; Melke Cormar, etc. Avoid combinations which sound like Melkor.

Answers to Lesson 22:

1) LOTR inscription "of westmarch bī jhon ronald reuel tolkien: herein iz set forth the historī of the wor of the ring and the return of the king az seen bī the hobbits."

2) 

Appendix A
The Dick Plotz Letter

Declension of the Quenya Noun

	S.	Pl. I	Pl. 2	Dual
N	Cirya	ciryar	ciryalī	ciryat
A	ciryā	ciryai	"	"
G	ciryō	~aron	~alion	ciryato
I.	ciryanen	~ainen	~alínen	ciryanten
(b)	ciryanna	~annar	~alinna(r)	ciryanta
All.	(ciryan)	(~ain)	(~alin)	(ciryant-)
Loc.	ciryasse	~assen	~alisse(n)	ciryatse
	(ciryas)	(~ais)	(~alis)	
Abl.	ciryallo	~allon	~alillo(n)	ciryalto.
(c)	ciryava	—	~alíva.	

(a)	lasse	lassī	lasselī	lasset
	~ē	"	as f~	as fr
	lasseo	lassion	lassyalī	lasyal-
	~enen	~ínen		
(b)	~enna	~ennar		
	(~en)	(~in)		
	~esse	~essen		
	(~es)	(~is)		
	~ello	~ellon		
(c)	~eva.	—		

This is from a letter JRR Tolkien wrote, circa 1966-67, to Dick Plotz, founder of the Tolkien Society of America. Apparently both the noun and verb were promised, but only the noun declension was delivered. It was reproduced, with a typed transcription by Chris Gilson and commentary by Jim Allan, in "Tolkien Language Notes 2" (edited by Jim Allan, 1974) - a "working paper" for the people writing An Introduction to Elvish. Prior to its partial publication in "Beyond Bree" March 1989 it had received considerable underground circulation, referred to by euphemisms such as "Plotz Letter", "Book Quenya", "unpublished material" etc, but seldom cited directly for fear of violating copyright. It has since been reproduced more completely in "Vinyar Tengwar" No 5 July 1989.

On a seperate page Tolkien wrote

"These are the forms of 'Classical' or Book Quenya. As far as was known to men - to the Numenorean scholars, and such of these as survived in Gondor in T.A. - these were the forms used in writing. Q. was never a 'spoken language' among Men. Among the Elves, especially those of Noldorin origin it was preserved as a 'second language' (in the T.A. in Rivendell and Lorien), preserved only in ancient books of lore descending from days of old.

Quenya as a spoken language had changed to a certain extent among the Noldor before it ceased to be a birth tongue and was maintained only as a 'second language' learned in youth. In this 'colloquial' form it continued to be spoken among Elves of Noldorin origin, but was preserved from further change since it was learned anew from writing by each generation.

The differences between SQ [Spoken Quenya] and BQ [Book Quenya] were these: all long vowels were reduced to short vowels finally and before final cons in words of two or more syllables Thus kiryā acc. > kirya (kiryō > kiryo). The diphthong ai was reduced to ǣ > ē > e The difference between nom. and acc. was abandoned - it was adequately expressed by word order. So NA kirya, pl kiryar, kiryali."

A good deal can be deduced from the layout on the page. There are two groups of nouns, -r plurals and -i plurals They have four numbers, singular ("S"), two plurals ("Pl. I", "2"), and a "Duel". There are ten cases, gathered into three groups. The first group "(a)" contains four cases, "N" (nominative), "A" (accusative), "G" (genitive), and "I" (instrumental). Allan notes that these four are found in Old English and calls them "cases [which] have to do with relationships of connection". The second group "(b)" contains three major and two subordinate cases having to do with location - whither, where, whence - labeled "All." (allative), an unnamed subordinate case in parentheses, "Loc." (locative), another unnamed subordinate, "Abl." (ablative). From the Oath of Cirion (UT 305, 317) we learn that the unnamed case under the allative (which appears to be a contraction) is actually the ***dative*** case (English indirect object). To what case does the short form under locative correspond? We don't know

The last group "(C)" has only one case, unnamed. Unlike the others, it has two numbers, singular and "Plural 2").

Appendix B
Quenya-English Vocabulary

Definitions in double quotation marks (") are Tolkien's exact words

a' *invocation* 'o' (R 64, L 308). 7
aha: *n* 'rage'; letter (*Q* h) (⟨ harma *n* 'treasure', letter kh) (III 500). 22
aika: *adj* 'pointed' (*PE* AYAK, S Aeglos, Aiglos 'snow-point') (LR 349, S 313, I 319). 20
aikalē: *n* 'peak' (LR 349). 20, 21
aina: *adj* 'holy' (S 355). 22
Ainu: *n* 'Holy-one' (S 314). 3. Ainulindale. *n* 'The Music of the Ainur' (*lit.* Ainu-singing) (S 15). 13
aiwe: *n* 'small bird' (S 361). 3
aiy-: *v* 'hail' (L 385). 6
Al(a)tariel: *n* 'maiden crowned with a radiant garland' (Galadriel) (S 360). 9, 18. Altariel *n* (R 58). 8
alcar, alkar: *adj* 'glory, brilliance' (S 355, 314). 12
alcarin: *adj* 'glorious' (R 65). 6. Alcarinquē: *n* 'the Glorious' (Jupiter) (S 314). 15
alda: *n* '[spreading] tree' (UT 266) (*PE* GALAD, S galadh) (S 355, LR 357). 3, 20. letter (*Q* ld, S lh, *E* ld/ll) (III 500). 22.
Aldalome: *n* tree-night. 19
Aldamir. *n* tree-jewel (III 395). 18
Aldēa: *n* tree-one (White Tree Day) (Tuesday) (III 484). 13
Alduya: *n* trees-two-one (Tuesday) (III 484). 13.
*Aldu: *dual n* the Two Trees (*lit.* tree-pair). 15
alqua: *n* 'swan' (S 355). 4
Aman: *n* 'Blessed, free from evil' (the Blessed Realm) (S 314). 9
Amariē: *n* woman's name (S 315). 18
amba, am-: *adv* 'up(wards)' (LR 348). 15
Ambar: *n* 'the World' (III 303). 12
amparta: *n* 'doom' (UT 138). 12
ambo: *n* 'hill' (M 215, 223). 6, 13
amil, amme: *n* 'mother' (LR 348). 21
ammē, amil: *n* 'mother' (LR 348). 21
ampa: *n* 'hook'; letter (*Q* mp, S,*E* v) (III 500). 22
Amroth: *Silv* (III 506). 1
an: *prep* 'for' (R 59). 7
an(d)-: *adj pref* 'long' (S 355). 15
*an-: *hypothetical sup adj pref* most, -est. (*perhaps related to* an(d)- 'long'). 15
ANA-: *rt* 'be, exist' (LR 348). 17
anar: *n* 'sun' (*PE* NAR 'fire', S anor 'sun') (S 315, 362). 3, 20.
Anárion: *n* sun-son (S 362). 18
Anarya: *n* sun-one (Sunday) (III 484). 13.
Anarrima: *n* a constellation (S 48) (sun-?host). 15
Anatar: *n* 'Lord of Gifts' (Sauron) (S 316). 19
anca: *n* 'jaws'; letter (*Q* nk/nc, S gh, *E* zh) (III 500). 22
ancalima: *sup adj* 'brightest, most-bright' (II 418, L 385). 8, 15
Ancalime: *n prob.* brightest-one (III 390) (woman's name). 18.
Ancalimon: *n prob.* brightest-one (III 390) (man's name). 18
anda: *adj* 'long' (LR 348). 13
andave: *adv* 'long' (III 285, L 308). 7, 15
ando: *n* 'gate'; letter (*Q* nd, S,*E* d) (III 500). 20, 22
*ancotyelle. *n* nd-grade (tengwar). 22
andu-: *n, cmpds* 'sunset, west' (S 355). 19
andune: *n* 'sunset' (S 355, M 222). 4
Andunie: *n* 'Sunset' (Numenorean city) (UT 419). 10
Andustar *pl n* 'the Westlands' (Numenorean district) (UT 419) 10
anga: *n* 'iron'; letter (*Q* ng, S g, *E* j) (S 355, III 500). 12, 22
angaina: *adj* 'of iron' (LR 348). 20
anna: *n* 'gift'; letter (*Q* an, S,*E* o) (III 500). 6, 11, 22
ant-: *v* 'give' (LR 72). 6. anta-: *vb stm* 'present, give' (LR 348). 14
antē: *n* 'giver' (*f*); anto 'giver' (*m*) (LR 348). 18
anto: *n* 'mouth'; letter (*Q* nt, S dh, *E* dh/ *voiced* th) (III 500).
*antotyellē: *n* nt-grade (tengwar). 22
anwa: *n* 'real, actual, true.' (*from* ANA- 'be, exist'). (LR 348). 17
ar: *conj* 'and' (S 190). 3
ara: *prep* 'beside, outside' (S 356, LR 349). 8
aran: *n* 'king' (III 541, L 386). 5
arandil: *n* 'king's friend, royalist' (L 386). 18
Arandor. *n* 'Kingsland' (Numenorean district) (UT 420). 10
arandur: *n* 'king's servant, minister' (L 386). 18
aráto: *n* 'champion, eminent man' (S 356). 21
arda: *n* 'region'; letter (*Q,E* rd, S rh) (III 500). 22. Arda: *n.* 15
árē: *n* 'sunlight'; letter (*Q* r) (⟨azē *n* 'sunlight', letter z) (III 500). 4, 8, 22
arē nuquerna: *n* 'r reversed'; letter (*Q* r) (⟨azē nuquerna *n* 'z reversed', letter z) (III 500). 20
Arnach: *Mannish n.* (III 508). 1
Artanis: *n* 'noble woman' (UT 231). 18
asta: *n* 'month' (III 480). 13
ata-: (1) *adj* 'back again, re-' (*also* at-) (LR 349)
(2) *adj* 'second' (S 318)
(3) *dual suff* (*also* -t) (L 427). (atta 'two'). 15
atalantēa: *adj* 'ruinous, downfallen' (M 223) (*from* talta- 'slide down'). 14
atalta-: *vb stm* 'collapse, fall in' (*PE rt* TALÁT 'to slope') (LR 390). 16, 21
Atan: *n* 'Man' (*lit.* 'The Second People') (S 318). 3
Atanamir: *n prob.* Jewel of Men (atan 'man'+ -mir 'jewel')(S 390) 19
Atanatári: *pl.n* 'Fathers of Men' (S 190). 3
atar: *n* 'father' (S 353). 10
atta: *n* 'two, 2' (L 427, LR 349). 15. at(t)a: *n* 'two' (L 427). 7
Aulē: *n* the Dwarves' Maker (Vala) (S 318). 8
aurē: *n* 'day' (S 190). 3
aut-: *v* 'pass' (S 190). 3
axo: *n* 'bone' (M 222-3) 3
AYAK: *PE rt* 'pointed' (LR 349). 20
azē: *n* 'sunlight'; letter (*Q,BS,E* z) (III 500). 8. 22
aze nuquerna: *n* 'z reversed'; letter (*Q,E* z) (III 500). 22

BAL: *PE rt* 'power'(LR 350). 20
Balchoth: *Westron + Sindarin n* (UT 313). 1
BAR: *PE rt* 'raise' (LR 351). 21
BARÁD: *PE rt* 'lofty' (*from* BAR *PR rt* 'raise') (LR 351)
BARÁDA-: *PE adj* 'lofty' (*rt* BARÁD- 'lofty', *from PE rt* BAR- 'raise') (LR 351). 21
Borgil: S. *n* 'hot, red star' (L 427) *NOT same as* -bor *of* Celebrimbor 'silver-fist'. 20
Boromir: S + *Q n* - jewel (III 507). 1, 20

cait-: *v* 'lie' (repose) (R 59). 5
cai-: *n, cmpds* 'light' (S 360). 19
Calmacil: *n* light-sword (III 395). 18
cal- (kal-). *v, vb stm* 'shine' (*rt* KAL) (S 360, LR 362). 3, 4, 14
cala: *n* 'light' (*rt* KAL. S calar S 360). 4
Calaquendi: *pl n* 'Elves of the Light' (cala 'light'+ quendi 'speakers') (S 321). 19

Calacirya n 'Kalakirya' (R 59). 8
Calma adj 'bright' (L 385). (rt KAL) 4
Calma. n 'lamp' (rt KAL). letter 9 (Q,S k/c, E ch) (III 500)
Calmatema' n 'k-series' (tengwar) (III 496). 4, 22
Caras Galad(h)on. Silv (III 506). 1
Carca, karka: n 'tooth, fang' (PE rt KARAK, PE n KARAKA, S carag, Carch, Caragdûr dark fang (LR 362, S 357). 12, 20, 21
Carnë: adj 'red' (S 357). 4. Carnil: n (S 48) Mars (red-?shine). 15
Cel- (kel-): v 'flow away, flow down' (water) (S 360). 3
Celeborn: Teleporno n 'silver tree, later -tall' (UT 266). 21
Celebrimbor: Telperinquar(ë) n 'Silver-fist' (S 357). 21
Cermie: n ?cutting (July) (III 483). 13
Cir- (kir-): v 'sail' (M 221) (lit. 'pass swiftly through' the water (S 360). 3
Cirya: n 'sharp-prowed ship' (S 360, Plotz). 3
Cirya: n 'cleft' (mountain pass) (S 321) 22
Coire: n 'stirring' (early spring) (54 days long) (III 480) 13
Colindo: n 'bearer' (L 308). 9
Collo: n 'cloak' (S 365). 5
Canar: n 'sun-round' (astronomical year) (III 480). 13
Corma: n 'ring' (III 486). 6
Cormarë: n 'Ring-day' (leap-year holiday) (III 486). 13
Cuivea: adj 'waking' (LR 366). 22
Cuivie: n 'awakening' (S 357). 22
Culuma, cul-: adj 'golden (-red)' (S 357, 361, LR 365). 18
Curu: n 'skill' (S 357). 18

DO3 rt 'night' (LR 354). 19
DOME: rt 'night' (LR 354). 19
DOMO: rt 'dim' (LR 354). 19
DUI: PE rt 'flow (in volume)' (TC 179). 19, 20

-ë)a: adj suff. (S -ui) makes an adj from a noun. 18, 21
ea: v, 3rd pers sing 'is' (UT 305, 317). 7, 8
Eä: vb phrase (1)'It is', 'Let it be' (S 325).
(2) n The World (S 325). 15
Eambar: n 'Sea-dwelling' (eär 'sea' + mar 'home' (MBAR) (UT 430). 19
eär: n 'sea' (S 358, M 214, 222-3). 8, 13.
Eärnil: n 'sea-lover' (S 362). 18
Earnur: n 'sea-lover' (S 362). 11, 18
Eärrame: n 'Sea-wing' (eär 'sea'+ ramë 'wing') (Tuor's ship). 19.
earwen: n sea-maiden (S 325). 18
eare(n)-: n 'sea' (in compounds). Eare(n) n 'Great Sea' (III 303). 9
Earendil: n (1) 'Lover of the Sea' (S 323, 325). 5, 8, 9, 18.
(2) planet Venus. 15
Earendur: n '(professional) mariner' (L 386), 'sea-lover' (S 362);
Earenya: n 'Sea-day', sea-one (Thursday) (III 481). 13
ehtele: n 'spring, well' ('issue of water') (S 360). 8. 'fountain' (H M-e II 338). 20. PE et 'out' + kele 'flow'; S eithel. (S 360). 9
Eilenach: Mannish n. (III 508). 1
Ekkaia: archaic n 'Outer Sea' (S 326) (prob. contains et 'out'). 9
el(en): n, cmpds 'star' or 'elf' (S 358). 18, 19
Elda: n 'Elf' (lit. 'of the stars', ie 'People of the Stars' S 326, 358). 3
Eldalonde: n 'Haven of the Eldar' (lit. Elf-haven) (Numenorean city) (UT 432). 10
Eldamar: n 'Elvenhome' (Elda 'Elf' + mar 'home') (S 326). 16. 19
Eldalie: pl.n 'people of the Eldar' (S 190), 'Elven-folk' (S 326). Elves. 3
Eldar: pl n 'Elves' (lit. 'People of the Stars' S 326, 358) 3
Elemmire: n star-jewel (S 48) (elen 'star' + mire 'jewel'). 15. planet Mercury (S 48) 19
elen: n 'star' (I 119, R 65) 3
Elendil: n 'Elf-friend' or 'Star-lover' (S 327). 3, 18.
Elendilmir: n 'Star of Elendil' (UT 285) (Elendil + -mir 'jewel') 19
Elendur 'Star-lover' (S 327). 18
Elenna. n 'Starwards', the land towards the Star (a name of Numenor) (S 327) 9
Elentari: n 'Star-queen' (R 59). 15. 'Queen of the Stars' (Varda) (S 48). 10
Elenwe: n star-one (woman's name) (S 357). 18
Elenya: n star-one (Saturday) (III 484). 13
?elmë: prn even we (exc.). 6
?elve: prn even we (inc.). 6
elvëa: adj 'starlike' (M 223) (from el(en) 'star'). 12, 18
Elwe: n Elu (Thingol) (S 327-8). 5
Elwinge? n hypothetical Q form of Elwing ('Star-spray') (S 328) 9
elyë: prn 'even thou' (R 59) 6
en-: adv pref 'again, re-' (UT 317). 11, 15
endë: n 'middle, centre' (LR 356). 13
enderë: n 'middle-day' (holiday at mid-year) (III 480). 13
Endor, Endórë: n 'Middle-land' ('Middle-earth') (S 357, L 224) 5. (endë 'middle' + ndorë 'land') (S 328) 19
enge: n 'six, 6' (LR 356). 15
enquant-: v fill again, 'refill' (R 59). 8, 11
enquië. n 'week' (III 479). 3, 13
entë?: prn even they. 6
entir-: v look again. 7
entul-: v 'return, come again' (lit. re-come) (S 195, UT 434) 6, 11
Entulesse: n 'Return' (Vëantur's ship) (UT 434). 11
Envinyatar: n 'Renewer' (Aragorn) (III 139, Houghton Mifflin hardbound edition). 18
enyal-: prob. vb stm 'summmon again, recall' (UT 305, 317). 11, 13, 14
enyalië: (1) v, inf 'to recall' (UT 317). 13.
(2) n, gerund 'recalling, commemoration, memory' (UT 317). 11, 13
enyë: prn even I. 6
er: adj 'one, alone' (S 358). 15
erdë: n 'seed' (PE ERED, Nold eredh) (LR 356). 20
ERED: PE rt 'seed' (LR 356). 20
Eregion: S n 'Land of Holly' (ereg 'holly' + -ion 'land') (S 329). 21
Erendis: n prob. lone(ly) woman (UT 436). 18
erkassë: n 'holly' (LR 356). 21
Eru: v 'The One' (God) (S 329). 8
Eruhantalë: n 'Thanksgiving to Eru' (lit. Eru-thanking) (Autumn feast in Numenor) (UT 436). 13
Erulaitale: n 'Praise of Eru' (lit. Eru-praising) (Midsummer feast in Numenor) (UT 436). 13
erya: adj 'single, sole' (LR 356) (er 'one'). 15
eryë: prn even she. 6
esse: n 'name'; letter 6 (Q,S ss) (arë n 'sunlight', letter r) (III 500). 8, 22
essë nuquerna: n 'ss reversed'; letter 3 (Q,S ss) (are nuquerna n 'r reversed', letter r) (III 500). 22
esta: adj 'first' (preceding, beginning) (LR 356). 15
esta-: vb stm 'to name' (LR 356). 22
Estë: n 'Rest' (Valië) (S 329). 8
et: prep 'out'. (III 303). 9. et-: adv prf 'forth, out' (LR 356) 15

FAL: rt 'foam' (LR 381). 5
falasse: n 'shore, line of surf' (lit. surf-place) (rt FAL; S falas. S 358). 5, 9
Falastur: n 'Lord of the Coasts' (III 403). 18
falasta. vb stm? 'foamm, surge' (M 214, 223) (rt FAL (LR 381). 5, 12, 14
falma: n '[crested or foaming] wave'. (rt FAL (R 59, S 358) 5
Falmari: pl n 'Sea-elves'. Teleri who sailed to Aman (rt FAL (S 358. 329). 5

fana: *adj* 'white' (M 222). 12
FANA: *PE rt* 'veil' (R 66). 21
fanya: *n* 'cloud' (white) (*PE rt* FANA 'veil' + -ya one)(R 59, 66). 8,21
farya-: *vb stm* 'suffice' (LR 381). 16
Feanaro. *n* 'Spirit of Fire', Fëanor (S 362). 15
fifiru-: *vb stm* 'slowly fade away' (*freq of* fir- 'die, fade')(M 223).17
findë: *n* 'lock of hair' (LR 387). 22
fir-: *v, vb stm* 'die, fade' (M 223). 3, 14
Firima *pl.* Firimar: *n* 'Mortal', Man (*lit.* fading-one) (S 331). 12
Firiel: *n* 'mortal woman' (Intro. to The Adventures of Tom Bombadil).10
for(o)-: *n, cmpds* 'north'. 19.
Forostar: *pl n* 'the Northlands' (Numenorean district) (UT 439). 10
Forgoil: *Dunlendish* (III 509). 1
formen: *n* 'north', 'right-hand region' (II 500) 10. (*PE* PHOR 'right hand', S forod 'north') (LR 382, S 358). 10, 20. letter ƀ (*Q,S,E* f) (III 500). 22
Formenos: *n* 'Northern Fortress' (S 331) (formen 'north' + os 'fortress'). 19

GALAD: *PE rt* 'tree' (LR 357). 20
GOND: *PE rt* 'stone' (LR 359, S 359). 20
GWEN: *PE rt* fresh (green) (LR 359). 20

Halifirien: *Rohirric (Anglo-Saxon)* (TC 186). 1
halla: *adj* 'tall'; letter ȷ (*Q* voiceless h) (III 500). 4, 22
.ntalë: *n* 'thanksgiving' (UT 436). 12
har-: *v* 'sit upon' (UT 305. 317). 9
haranye: *n* 'century' (III 481). 13
harma: *n* 'treasure'; letter ᴄl (*Q* kh/h, S kh/ch, *BS,E* sh) (III 500). 6, 22
hat-: *v* 'break asunder' (LR 386). 16
helka: *adj* 'icy, ice-cold' (S 360). 13
helkë: *n* 'ice' (LR 364). 17
heri: *n* 'lady'; heru, -her 'master, lord' (LR 364, S 359). 18.
heru: *n* 'lord' (S 359). 3
Herumor: *n* lord-black (S 335, 354). 19
Herunúmen: *n* 'Lord of the West' (S 335). 18
hildi: *pl n* 'heirs' (*PE* KHIL 'follow', S hil 'heir') (III 303, S 327). 10, 20
hilya-: *vb stm* 'to follow' (*PE rt* KHIL 'follow' + -ya *verb*) (LR 364). 16, 21
hin: *n* 'child' (S 359). 10
hir-: *v* 'find' (attain) (R 59). 5
hisie: *n* 'mist' (S 359). 4
Hisilome: *n* 'Land of Mist' (S hithlum) (hisië 'mist' + lome 'gloom') (S 355, LR 370). 19
Hisime: *n* misty or mist-able (November) (III 483). 13
Hithaeglir: S *n* 'Misty Mountains' (hith 'mist' + aeglir 'peaks *pl.*') (S 335) 21
hlar- *v* 'hear' (M 222). 7, 11
hloke, loke: *n* 'snake, serpent' (*PE* LOK 'loop', S lhûg 'serpent') (S 361). 20 (*prob. poetic* worm, dragon). 12
host(a)-: *vb stm* 'gather, assemble' (M 222-3). 3, 11, 14
hosta: *n* ?gross, 144 (hosta *trans* 'large number'; host = 'gross' Noldorin) (LR 364). 15
hresta: *n* 'beach' (M 222) 14
hrive. *n* 'winter' (S rhiw) (72 days long) (III 480). 13, 20
huine: *n* 'gloom, darkness' (S 358). 22
hwesta: *n* 'breeze'. letter ᴄl (*Q* khw/hw, S khw, *E* kh) (III 500) 7, 20, 22
hwesta Sindarinwa: *n* 'Grey-elven hw'; letter ᴄl (S hw, *E* wh) (III 500) 22

hyarmen, hyar-: *n* 'south', 'left-hand region' (III 500). 10. (*PE* KHYAR 'left hand', S harad 'south') (S 360). 10, 19, 20. letter ⅄ (*Q* hy, S,E h) (III 500) 22

i: (1) *art, s & pl.* 'the' (R 59) 3
(2) *prn* 'who', what (refers back to subject) (S 3217, 305). 8
(3)*rel prn* 'that' (R 59). 6
-i)mo: *m suff* 'doer' (*usually masculine; no S equivalent*). 18
-ian(dë), -ien(dë): *n, cmpds* 'land'. 19
-ie: *vb, 3rd pers sing* 'is' (Man-ie 'What is it?') (LR 59). 17
-iê: *n suff* '-ness' (*makes a noun from an adj*). 18
-iel: *f suff* 'daughter, maiden, woman' (S -iel). 18
-ien: *f suff* 'maiden, daughter' (S -ien). 18
ilfirin: *adj* 'immortal' (LR 372). 22
ilka *vb stm* 'gleam (white)' (M 223). 13
ilma?: *prn* ours (*exc*). 10
ilmen: *n* 'high airs' (region above the air where the stars are) (S 336). 8
?ilva: *prn* ours (*inc*). 10
ilya: *n* 'all, the whole' (LR 361). 12
?ilya: *prn* thine, yours. 10
*ilya *pl* ilyë: *adj* 'all' (UT 305, 317). 8
-ima: *adj suff* '-able' (*makes an adj from a verb*). 18.
-ima, -in: *adj suff* (S -en, *pl.* -in; -(r)in). 21
imbe: *prep* 'between' (R 59). 7
Imrahil: *Adûnaic n.* Man's name. (III 487). 1
-in, -ima: *adj suff* (S -en, *pl.* -in; -(r)in). 21
-ina: *adj suff* 'of' (*makes an adj from a n*). 18
Incánus: *Haradric n* (UT 399) *or Q* (UT 400). Gandalf. 1
indis: *n* 'wife' (UT 8). 9
?inta: *prn* theirs. 10
?inya (??enya): *prn* mine. 10
-ion: *n, m suff, cmpds* 'son' (S -ion) (LR 400). 11, 18
Irmo: *n.* 'Desirer', the Lord of Dreams (Vala) (S 336). 8
?irya: *prn* hers. 10
isil: *n* 'moon' (S 364). 3. 'the Sheen' (moon) (*PE rt* SIL-/THIL- 'shine whith white light', S ithil 'moon') (S 99, 369). 21
isilme: *n* 'moonlight' (M 223). 4, 13
Isilmë: *n prob.* moon-one (woman's name) (UT 448). 18
Isilmo: *n prob.* moon-one (man's name) (UT 448). 18
Isilya: *n* moon-one (Monday) III 484). 13
-issë: *f suff* ?woman (*?from* nissë 'woman'). 18
ist(y)a: *n* 'knowledge' (LR 361). 13
ista-: *vb stm* 'know' (*p.t.* sinte) (LR 361). 22
Istar: *n* 'Wizard' (S 337, UT 388).3
ita-: *vb stm* 'sparkle' (S 363). 11, 14

kainen: *n* 'ten, 10' (LR 363). 15
KAL: *rt* 'shine'. (S 360). 4
kale: *n* 'light' (M 215, 222). 17
kanta-, kan-: *n* 'four, 4' (LR 362). 15
KARAK: *PE rt* 'fang' (LR 362). 20, 21
KARAKĀ: *PE n* 'fang' (*rt* KARAK). 21
karka: 'rock' (*lit.* 'tooth' - *poetic* a rock sticking up from the sea). (M 215, 222)
kel-: *v* 'go away; run, go' (S 360, LR 363) 21
kelë: *PE* 'flow' (S 360)
kelu-: *vb stm* 'flow out swiftly' (UT 426). 11, 14
kelusse: *n* 'fresnet, water falling out swiftly from a rocky spring' (UT 426) (*lit* flow-place). 9
kemen: *n* 'earth' (earth as a flat floor beneath the heavens) (S 360) 8
ken- *v* 'see, behold' (M 222). 7, 11. ken-: *vb stm* 'see' (M 222). 14
KHIL: *PE rt* 'follow' (LR 364) 20, 21

GYAR *PE rt* 'left hand' (LR 365) 20
cir-: *prob vb stm* 'cut, cleave' (S 360). 12, 14
cirya: *n* 'ship' (M 222). 9, 12
ciryamo* (*ciryamo). *n* 'mariner' (UT 8) *(could end in -a or -u)*. 9
cuna-: *vb stm* 'bend' (M 215, 222-3) 11, 13, 14
GWAR: *PE rt* 'fist' (LR 366) 20
GWELEP: *PE rt* 'silver' (UT 266, LR 366). 6, 20

-is: *prn suff* thee (you). 7
laiqua: *adj* 'green' (LR 368). 4
_aire: *n* 'summer' (72 days long) (III 480). 13
_ait(a)-: *v* 'praise, bless' (L 308). 7, 14
_ambe: *n* 'tongue'; letter Ƨ (ł) (III 500). 22
_anda: *adj* 'wide' (LR 367). 21
_ant(a)-: *v* '[down] fall' (R 58, LR 354, III 480). 3, 11, 14
_AS: *PE rt* 'leaf' (LR 367). 20
_asse: *n* 'leaf' (*PE* LAS, S las) (III 480, R 58, LR 368). 3, 20.
lasse-lanta: *n* 'leaf-fall' (late autumn)(54 days long)(III 480). 13
lasta-: *vb stm* 'listen' (LR 368), 22
laure, lor-: *adj* 'golden' (*PE* LAWAR-, S glaur, glor-, lór-) (L 368, S 361). 20
Laurelin: *n* 'Song of Gold', the Golden Tree (S 338). 15
laurea: *adj* 'golden' (the colour not the metal) (R 62, S 361); 'like gold' (R 59). 4, 12
laust-: *v* (wind) 'roar' (*lit.* 'not 'roared' or 'rushed' but made a windy noise' M 216). 4. lausta-*: *vb stm* '(wind) roar' (M 216). 14
lav- (*or* lav-): *v* 'lick' (R 59). 15
LÁWAR-: *PE rt* 'golden' (LR 368). 20
*le: *prn* thee (you). 7
Legolas: *Silv* (L 282)
lempe: *n* 'five, 5' (LR 368). 15
lendë 'went, departed, left' (LR 47, 368, 356) *(This p.t. is assigned to several different verbs of similar meaning)*. 22
li(l)-: *adj element* 'many' (III 510, M 223). 7, 18
lillassea: *adj* 'having many-leaves' (M 223). 13, 18
LIN: *PE rt* 'sing' (S 361). 21
*lin: *prn* to/for thee (you). 10
lind-: *v* 'sing, make a musical sound' (S 361, L 308). 3
*Linda: *n* 'Singer' (Elf) (*PE rt* LIN 'sing' + -nda -er) (S 350, 361).21
linde: *n* 'singer' (*PE rt* LIN 'sing' + -ndë -er) (S 338). 21
Lindisse: *n prob.* song-woman (UT 210) (woman's name). 18
_nta*: *adj* 'swift' (R 58). 4
lirë: *n* 'song' (R 59). 4
lisse: *adj* 'sweet' (R 58). 4, 12
-lma: *prn suff* 'our' *(exc)* (I 119, IE 20). 10
-lme: *prn suff* 'we [you and I, not them]' *(exc.)* (III 285, IE 20, L 308). 6
loa: *n* 'growth' (year of four seasons) (III 480).
loëndë: *n* year-middle (holiday) (III 481). 13
loikolikuma: *n* 'corpse-candle' (M 223).13
LOK: *PE rt* 'loop' (S 361). 20
loke, hloke: *n* 'serpent' (*PE* LOK 'loop', S lhûg 'serpent') (S 361). 20. *(prob. poetic worm, dragon)*. 12
lome: *n* 'night, dusk' (S 130, 361). 3, 18 (*rts* DOŴ + DOMĒ)(LR 354).19
lomelinde: *n* 'nightingale' (*lit.* 'dusk-singer') (S 338). 3
lomea: *adj* 'gloomy, shadowed' (III 510) (*from* lome 'night'); 'like night' (L 308). 4, 18
lomëanor: *n* 'Gloomyland' (III 510) (lomea 'gloomy' + -nor 'land'). 19
londe *n* 'land-locked haven' (S 361). 11
lore, lor-: *adj, cmpds* 'golden (colour)' (laure). (*PE* LÁWAR-, S glaur, glor-, lor-). 19, 20
Lorienge: *n* Lorien (R 58). 9
lossë: *n* 'fallen snow'; *adj* 'snow-white' (R 61). 4
lote: *n* 'flower' (esp. white flower) (S 361, LR 370). 3 'blossom' (S 344) 5
Lotesse: *n* Blossom-time (III 483) the month of May. 9, 13
luine: *n* 'river' (*PE* DUI, S duin) *Not used* (TC 179) *prob. because same as *luine 'blue'*. 19, 20
*luine: *adj* 'blue'. *(pl is* luini (R 58). *Sing could be *luine or ?luin.)* 4
Luinil: *n* (S 48) Uranus *or* Neptune, *more likely* Uranus (blue-?shine). 15
Lumbar *n* (S 48) Saturn (shadow-?home). 15
lumbo: *n* 'cloud' (M 222). 3
lumbule: *n* '(heavy) shadow' (R 59). 14
lume: (1) *n* 'hour'. (I 119), 'time' (LR 370). 9, 22.
(2) 'darkness' (M 222). 22
lunte: *n* 'boat' (M 216). 10
lúva: *n* 'bow' *(curved part of a letter)* (III 495). 22
-lva: *prn suff* 'our' *(inc)* (IE 20). 10
*-lvë: *prn suff* 'we [everyone present]' *(inc.)* (IE 20). 6
-lya: *prn suff* 'thy' (your) (UT 22). 10
-lyë: *prn suff* 'thou' ('you' *sing.*) (R 59). 6

má: *n* 'hand' (R 59). 7
-ma: *n suff* thing (concrete or discrete). 21
macil, makil: *n* 'sword' (LR 371). 6.*(common in kings' names)*(LR 371).18
mahalma: *n* 'throne' (UT 305, 317). 8, 9
Maia: *n prob.* Good-one (spirit). 3
maite: *adj* 'handed' (UT 466). 7
maiwe: *n* '(sea) gull' (M 214, 222). 9
*mak-: *v* 'fight (with sword); cleave' (LR 371). 17
malina, malin-: *adj* 'yellow, golden' (L 308). 19
malinorne: *n* 'golden tree' (S mallorn) (S 361-2, UT 451). 21
malta: *n* 'gold'; letter ᛗ (*Q,E* m, S mm) (III 500). 5, 22
mamil: *n prob.* mama (UT 191). 21
man: *prn* 'who', what (question) (R 59). 8
mando: *n* 'prison, duress' (S 356). 22
Manwe: *n* 'Lord of the High Airs' (Vala) (S 340) 8. *lit.* blessed-ore (S 361). 18
mar: *n* 'land, home, house, lineage' (*PE rt* MBÁR, S bar) (S 356). 10, 19, 20, 21
Mardil: *n* 'devoted to the house (of the kings)' (S 356). 18
Mar-nu-Falmar: *n* 'The Land under the Waves' (fallen Numenor)(S 358).5
Mar Vanwa Tyalieva: *n* 'The Cottage of Lost Play' (BLT I 14). 12
mar-: *vb stm* 'abide, dwell, be settled or fixed'(UT 305, 317). 10,14,15
*mardë: *n* hall (R 59). 17
marta: *adj* 'fey, fated' (LR 372). 21
martya-: *vb stm* 'destine' (LR 372). 21
MBÁR: *PE rt* 'home' (S 356). 19, 20, 21
?me: *prn* us *(exc)*. 7. -më?: *prn suff* us *exc.*. 7
mel-: *v* 'love (as a friend)' (S 361, L 372). 22
melda: *adj* 'beloved, dear' (LR 372). 22
*melka: *adj* 'great, mighty'. 14, 21
Melyanna: *n* 'Dear-gift' (Melian) (S 361). 5
men: *n* 'way; place, spot, region' (S 361, LR 372, III 500). 10, 22
menel: *n* 'heaven, the heavens' (S 361). 5
Meneldil: *n* 'astronomer' (L 386) (*lit.* heaven-lover) 13, 18
Meneldur: *n* 'astronomer' (UT 466) (*lit.*heaven-lover). 18
Menelmacar: *n* Orion ('Swordsman of the Sky') (S 340). 15
Menelya: *n* heavens-one (Wednesday) (III 484). 13
met: *prn* 'us-two' (R 59) *(prob* *me us + -t *dual)* 7
metima: *adj* 'ultimate, final, last' (M 222). 4, 13
metta: *n* 'end(ing)' (III 303). 13
mettare: *n* last-day [of the year] (holiday) (III 480). 13

mi: *prep* 'in the' (R 58). 20
?min: *prn* to/for us (*exc*). 10
minas *n* 'tower' (S 361). 20
mindon· *n* '[lofty] tower (S 341, M 222). 9
Mindon Eldalieva: *n* 'Lofty Tower of the Eldalië' (S 341). 12
mine: *n* 'one, 1' (LR 373). 15
minqe: *n* 'eleven, 11' (*related to* mine 'one') (LR 373). 15
minya: *adj* 'first' (esp. isolated, prominent things) (S 361). 15
miqilis: *pl n, Qenya, case?* 'kisses' (M 215-6). 12
MIR-: *PE rt* 'jewel' (LR 373). 20
mirë, -mir: *n* 'jewel' (*PE* MIR-, S mir, Aravir king-jewel) (S 361, 363, III 394). 6, 20
miruvore: *n* 'mead' (R 59). 12
mista: *adj* '[pale] grey' (L 224). 4
mithril: S *n* grey brilliance (I 413, S 362-3). 21
*morë, -mor-: *adj, cmpds* 'darkness, black' (S 362). 19
morna: *adj* 'black, dark' (III 510, L 382, M 222). 4, 9, 18
mornië: *n* 'darkness' (R 59) (*from* morna 'black, dark'). 12, 18
muina: *adj* 'hidden, secret' (LR 374). 20

-n(d)a: *n suff* action, -er; sometimes a specific actor, one. 21
-n(d)ë: *n suff* action, -er; general. 21
-n(d)er: *n suff* 'man' (male) (LR 375). 19
-n(d)o: *n suff* action -er; active. 21
-n)tar: *n suff* '-er' (*makes a noun from a verb*).18
*-n: *prn suff* me. 7
na: *v, 3rd pers sing pres* 'is' (R 59). 4, 17
NÁ-: *rt; vb stm* 'be' (*related to* ANA.) (LR 374). 17
nai: *prep* 'may', 'maybe' (*lit* 'be it that') (R 59),'may it be that' (UT 317) (*prob* na 'is' + i 'that'). 6, 17
nain(a)-: *vb stm* 'lament' (R 375). 8, 14
nainië: *n* 'lament' (R 58). 9
namarië: *exclamation* 'farewell' (R 59). 16
Námo: *n* 'Ordainer, Judge', the Lord of Death (Vala) (S 342). 8, 18
nan: *prep* 'but' (LR 72). 22
nan(dë): *n* 'valley' (S 362). 20
NAR: *PE rt* 'fire' (LR 375). 20
nar: *n* 'fire' (*PE* NAR, S naur) (LR 375, S 362). 8, 20, 21
Narië: *n* (S Nórui) sunning *or* sunny (June) (III 483). 13
Narquelië: *n* sun-waning (October) (III 483). 13
Narsilion: *n* 'the Song of the Sun and Moon' (S 99) (*lit.* fire-white-shine-of *pl.*). 19
Narvinyë: *n* sun-new (January) (III 483). 13
Narya: *n* Fire-one, 'the Ring of Fire' (S 343, 362). 21
nar: *v, 3rd pers pl* 'are' (IE 154). 4, 17
nat: *n* 'thing' (*rt* NA- 'be') (LR 374). 17
Nauko: *n* 'Dwarf' (LR 375). 5
-ndacil· *n* 'victor' (*common in kings' names*) (III 403). 18
-ndil· *n suff also* -nil, -ldil, -rdil; -ndilmë *?f suff* 'lover' ('devotion, disinterested love') (S 362). *properly* 'to love, be devoted to' (L 386). 18 (*no S equiv*)
-ndis, -nis: *f suff* 'woman'(S -ndis, -nis) (S 321, LR 376) 18
NDŪ: *PE rt* 'go down, set (sun)' (LR 376) 20, 21. 'down, from on high' (S 355). 10
-ndur· *m suff also* -nur, -ldur, -rdur 'lover' ('devotion, disinterested love') (S 362) *properly* 'to serve' (L 386). (*no S. equiv*). 18
*ne: *prn* me. 7
neha· *adj* 'vague, faint, dim to see' (M 223) 14
nel-· *adj pr* 'tri-' (LR 376) (nelde 'three'). 15
nelde *n* 'three, 3' (S 362) 15
NEN *PE rt* 'water' (LR 376) 20
nen, nen· *n* 'water' (*PE* NEN, S nen) (LR 376, S 362). 3,20
Nénar: *n* (S 48) Neptune *or* Uranus, *more likely* Neptune (water-?) 15
Nenime· *n* watery or water-able (February) (III 483). 13
ner· *n* 'man (male)' (LR 375). 12
-nero: *Qenya vb, p.t.* ?was (falastanero 'was loud with surf' (M 220-1). 17
nerte: *n* 'nine, 9' (LR 376). 15
Nessa: *n* (Valië) (S 343). 8
neuna: *adj* 'second' (follow, come behind) (LR 375). 15
NGOL: *PE rt* 'wisdom, wise' (S 359, LR 377). 20, 21
ŋoldo: *n* 'Wise (elf)'; letter ᚳᚳ (ᚳᚳ). 22
ᚳwalmë: *n* 'torment'; letter ᚳᚳ (ᚳᚳᚹ) (III 500) 22
NGOLOD: *PE n* 'one of the wise folk' (*rt* NGOL 'wise') (LR 377). 21
NGWAL: *PE rt* 'torment' (LR 377). 20
?niena-: *v, vb stm* weep. 13, 14
Nienna: *n* who laments for Men and Elves (Valie) (S 343) 8
Nimrodel: *Silv* (III 506). 1
nin: *prn* 'to/for me' (R 59). 8, 10
ninque: *adj* 'white' (S 362). 4
nis(së), *pl.* nissi: *n* 'woman' (LR 377). 9
*nísima: *adj* 'fragrant' (UT 457). 13
Noldo: *n* 'Wise' (elf)', 'Deep Elf' (S 344). 3. *lit.* wise one (*PE n* NGOLOD 'one of the wise folk' (NGOL 'wise') (LR 377). 21. letter ᚳᚳ (ᚳ n) ((ŋoldo *n* 'Wise (elf)', letter ᚳᚳ) (III 500). 22
Noldolante: *n* 'The Fall of the Noldor', Noldo-fall. 19
nolë,ŋólë: *n* 'long study, lore, knowledge, wisdom' (*PE* NGOL 'wisdom', S gol 'lore', gul 'sorcery') (S 359, LR 377). 18, 20
nórë: (1) *n* 'land' (UT 305, 317). 13
(2) *n* 'people' (S 357). 10
nórie: *n* 'country' (R 59). 10
nostar: *n* 'parent'. (L 308). 8
nót-: *v* 'count, reckon'. 18
*notima: *adj* 'count-able, numbered' (R 58) (nót- 'count, reckon') 18
*-nta: *prn suff* their 10
-ntë: *prn suff* 'they' (UT 317). 6
nu: *prep* 'under' (R 58). 5
*nu-: *n, cmpds* 'west' (S 355). 19
Nunduinë: *n* west-river (UT 458) (nu- 'west' + *rt* DUI 'flow (in volume)'). 19
Numellótë: *n* 'Flower of the West' (UT 458) (númen 'west' + lóte 'flower'). 19
numen: *n* 'the way of the sunset, west'; letter ᚹᚹ (ᚳ,E n, S nn) (III 500). 22. (*PE* NDŪ 'set' (sun), S dûn 'west') (III 500, S 355). 10, 20
*numentyellë: *n* n-grade (tengwar). 22
Númenorë, Numenor: *n* 'Westland' (S 344) (numen 'west' + nore 'land') 4,19.
Numerrámar: *n* 'West-wings' (UT 458) (númen 'west' + ramar 'wings') (Vëantur's ship). 19
nuquerna: *adj* 'reversed' (III 500). 22
nurru-: *vb stm* 'murmur, grumble' (M 223). 13, 14
nurtalë: *n* 'hiding'. (S 245). 12
Nurtale Valinoreva, 'The Hiding of Valinor' (S 345). 12
nuru: *n* 'death' (UT 458, LR 377) 8
*nut-: *v* 'tie, bind' (LR 378). 22
nuta-· *vb stm* 'set, sink (of Sun or Moon)' (*PE rt* NDŪ- 'go down, set' + -ta *verb*) (LR 376). 16, 21
nwalme,ŋwalme: *n* 'torment'. (*PE* ᚳWAL) (III 500). 20 letter ᚳᚳ (ᚳ ᚳᚹ, E ng) ((ŋwalme *n* 'torment', letter ᚳᚹ) (III 500). 22
-nya: *prn suff* 'my' (III 303). 10
-nye, -n: *prn* 'I' (III 303, 308). 6

ontar· *n* 'warrior'' (UT 458) 12
or- *adj, adv pref* 'ever' (*PE* ÓY-, S ui-) (S 345, LR 379). 20

-iaie: *adv* 'everlastingly, for ever' (R 59). 14, 15
-iolosse: 'Ever-white', Mount Everwhite. (R 59). 8
-iol-: *n* 'dream, vision' (*also* olos *pl* olozi, olori) (UT 396). 8
-iolrin: *n* - having to do with dreams or visions (Gandalf) (UT 396). 5
-ia: *n* 'voice' (R 59). 7
-ientie: *n* 'meeting' (I 119). 9
-on: *m suff* 'one' (*usually masculine; no S. equivalent*). 18
-ndo: *n* 'stone, rock' (*PE* GOND, S gond) (S 359). 5, 20
  Ondoher: *n* stone-lord (III 395). 18
  Ondolinde: *n* 'stone song' (Gondolin (S)) (S 359). 20
-nta-: *vb stm* 'beget, create' (LR 379). 16
-r: *prep* 'above' (UT 305, 317). 8
ORO: *PE rt* 'rise up, go high' (L 426). 10
(or)ro-: *n, cmpds* 'east' (L 426, UT 458) 19
ore: *n* 'heart (inner mind)'; letter ꝛ (*Q,E* untrilled r, S n) (III 500). 8, 22
  *oretyellē: *n* r-grade (tengwar). 22
-rne: *n* '[tall] tree' (UT 266). 4
*oromarde: *n* 'high or lofty hall' (R 58-9). 14
Orome: *n* 'Horn-blowing' (Vala) (S 345). 8
  -a-: *v, vb stm* 'rise, raise, uplift' (LR 379, R 59). 8, 15, 16
os, otso: *n* 'fortress; city, town with wall round' (LR 379, S 362). 19, 21
Osse: *n* 'Terror' (LR 359). 18
otso, os: *n* 'city, town with wall round; fortress' (S 362, LR 379). 21
otso: *n* 'seven, 7' (S 364). 15
OY-: *PE rt* 'ever' (LR 379). 20

palan: *prep* 'far and wide' (R 64-5). 7
  Palantir: *n* 'He who looks afar' (S 350) (palan 'far and wide' + -tir 'looker'). 19
parma: *n* 'book'; letter ꝑ (*Q,S E* p) (III 500). 10, 22.
  parmatéma: *n* 'p-series' (tengwar) (III 496). 22
  Parmaitē: *n* 'book-handed' (parma 'book' + maitē 'handed') (UT 460).19
pel-: *v* 'go round, revolve, return' (LR 380). 22
pella: *prep* 'beyond [the borders of]' (R 58). 5
PER: *PE rt* 'halve' (LR 380). 20
perya: *n* 'half' (*PE* PER 'halve', S per 'half') (LR 380). 20
PHOR: *PE rt* 'right hand' (LR 382). 20
pika-: *vb stm* 'lessen, dwindle' (M 223). 12, 14

  ent-: *v* 'fill' (R 59). 6
quanta: *adj* 'full' (LR 366). 16
quarē: *n* 'fist' (*PE* KWAR, S paur, *lenits to* bor; Celebrimbor 'silver-fist') (S 357). 20
quelle: *n* 'fading' (late autumn) (54 days long) (III 480). 9, 13, 17
quen- (quet-): *v* 'say, speak' (S 363).13
  Quende: *n* 'Speaker' (elf) (III 519, LR 366). 3
  quenta: *n* 'history, account' (S 346, 353). 14
quesse: *n* 'feather'; letter ꝙ (*Q,S* kw/q, *E* k/c) (III 500).
quessetema: *n* 'q-series' (tengwar) (III 500). 22
quetta: *n* 'word' (S 363). 13

r-: *prn suff* her. 7
ra-: *vb* 'break' (M 223) rakina: *past part* 'broken' (M 223). 14
rakina: *adj* 'broken' (M 222). 9
rama: *n* 'wing' (R 58) (*poetic* '(ship's) sail', 'leaf'). 12
ramba: *n* 'wall' (S 363). 14
rame: *n* 'wing' (S 325); *rama 'wing' (S 325). 19
rana: *n* 'moon' (M 214-5) 11
ranya-: *vb stm* 'to stray' (wander) (LR 383) 15
rasta: *n* 'twelve, 12' (*only root* RASAT- given) (LR 383). ,15
ravea: *adj* 'roaring' (M 223). 14

re, *pl* ri: *n* 'day' (calendar) (III 479) 13
*re: *prn, acc* her. 7
-rel, -sel: *f suff* 'daughter' (rare) (LR 385) (S -riel, sel). 18
-rien, -riel: *f suff* 'garlanded maiden (S 360, 365) or daughter' (S -rien, -riel). 18
rilde, rillē: *n* 'brilliance' (S ril) (S 363). 21
rimbē: *n* 'great number, host' (S 363). 7
Rimmon: *Manish n* (III 508). 1*
rin: *prn* to/for her. 10
*ringa: *adj* 'cold' (*PE* RINGI, S ring) (S 363). 20
  Ringarē: *n* cold-?day (December) (III 483). 13
RINGI: *PE rt* 'cold' (LR 383) 20
rokko: *n* 'horse' (S 363). 6
romen: *n* 'east', the way of the sunrise; letter ꝛ (*Q,S,E* trilled r) (III 500). 10, 22
  Romendacil: *n* 'East-victor' (III 403). 18
  Romenna: *n* 'Eastwards' (Numenorean city) (UT 463). 10
rondo: *n* 'cave' (LR 384). rond (S): 'vaulted or arched roof, or large hall or chamber so roofed' *also* vault of heaven (S 363). 17
rúnya: *n* 'red flame' (S 364). 12
ruxa-: *vb stm* 'crumble' (M 215, 223). 13, 14
-rya: *poss prn suff* 'her' (R 59). 10
*rye: *prn suff* she. 6

-s: *prn suff* 'it' (III 308). 7
?se: *prn, acc* it. 7
-sel, -rel: *f suff* 'daughter' (rare) (LR 385). (S sel, -iel). 18
sí: *prep* 'now' (R 59). 7
SIL/THIL: *PE rt* 'shine with white light' (S 369). 21
sil-: *vb stm* 'shine with white or silver light' (I 119, S 364). 3, 14
silima: *n* the stuff of the Silmarils (S 364). 12
silma: *adj* 'silver, shining white' (*from* sil- 'shine white' LR 385). 12, 14
  Silmarien: *n* Silma-garlanded-maiden (UT 464). 18
  Silmaril *pl.* Silmarilli (*shortened from* Silmarillē). *n* (S 364, LR 383). 3
silmē: *n* 'starlight'; letter ɔ (*Q,S,E* s) (III 500). 22
  silmē nuquerna: *n* 's reversed'; letter ɔ (*Q,E* s, S y) (III 500).20
simbelmynē: *Rohirric* (*Anglo-Saxon*). (TC 198). 1
?sin: *prn* to/for it. 10
sina: *adj* 'this' (UT 305, 317). 12, 13
sinda: *adj* 'grey' (S 365). 5
  Sindacollo: *n* 'Greycloak' (Thingol) (*also* Singollo S 327). 5
sinome: *prn?* 'in this place' (here) (III 303). 10
sintē: *p.t.* 'knew' (ista- 'know') (LR 361). 22
SIR: *PE rt* 'flow' (S 364, LR 385). 20, 21
?SIRĒ: *PE hypothetical n* river. 21
sirē: *n* 'river' (*PE rt* SIR 'flow', *PE hyp. n* ?SIRE river, S sîr) (LR 385). 10, 20, 21
sisila-: *vb stm* 'shine' (*freq of* sil- 'shine (white)') (M 223). 17
soron: *n* eagle (S 365). 3, 21
  Soronumē: *n* a constellation (S 48) (eagle-west or -going down). 15
-star: *pl n, cmpds* 'lands' (UT 165). 19
sulē, thulē: *n* 'breath, spirit' (*PE* THU 'blow', *Nold* thûl 'breath') (L 393). 12, 20. letter ꝺ (*Q* s) ((thule *n* 'spirit', letter th) (III 500). 22
  Súlime: *n* windy *or* wind-able (March) (III 483). 13
  Súlimo: *n* 'Lord of the Breath of Arda' (lit 'the Breather') (S 349).13
sure: *n* 'wind' (R 58). 4

-t: (1) *dual suff* (L 427) (atta 'two'). 15
  (2) *adj element* dual, pair (L 427) 7
  (3) *prn suff* 'them' (L 309). 7

-ta: *vb suff.* 21
ta. *prn* 'that, it' (LR 389) 20
*tak-: *v* 'fasten' (LR 389). 16
TAL: *PR rt* 'foot' (LR 390, S 364). 20
tal: *n* 'foot' (*PE* TAL , *S* tal, Celebrindal 'silverfoot') (S 357). 16,20
TALÁT: *PE rt* 'to slope' (LR 390) 14
talta: *adj* 'sloping, tilted, leaning' (*from* talta- 'slope, etc.' LR 390) 14
talt(a)-: *vb stm* 'slope, slip, slide down, collapse' (M 223)(*PE rt* TALÁT 'to slope') (LR 390). 14, 21
*tam-: *v* 'tap' (LR 390) 16
tan-: *v* 'make, fashion' (LR 390). 7
tana: *prn* 'that' (refers back to subject) (LR 389). 20
tano: *n* 'craftsman, smith, maker' (LR 397). 8
tar: *n, both sexes, compounds* 'king', 'queen' (LR 389). 18
tari: *sing.n; pl unknown* 'queen' (R 66, LR 389) (*lit.* 'she that is high' S 364). 3, 18.
taro: 'king (of the whole tribe)' (LR 389). 18
*tarie: height *n* (III 285, L 308). 15
tarienna: *adv phrase* 'to the height' (III 285, L 308) (highly). 15
Tarion: *n* high-ones (Valar) (Friday) (III 484). 13
Tarkil: *n* (III 409, Houghton Mifflin hardbound). 20
tasarë: *n* 'willow' (S 364). 11
tata: *n prob.* papa (UT 191). 21
*taurë: *n* 'forest' (S 364). 7
Taurelilómëa: *n* 'Forestmanyshadowed' (III 510). 18
Taurendil: *n* forest-lover. 10
taurina: *adj* 'of wood' (LR 391). 20
tavar: *n* 'wood' (LR 391). 20
te' *prn* 'them' (L 308). 7
tehta: *n* 'sign' (*indicates a vowel*) (III 495). 22
telco: *n* 'stem' (*vertical part of a letter*) (III 495). 22
Telcontar: *n* 'Strider' (Aragorn) (III 169). 5, 18
telem-: *adj, cmpds* 'silver'. 19
telep-: *n, comb form* 'silver' (Teleporno, S Celeborn) (UT 266). 21
Teleporno: *n* 'silver-tree, *later* -tall' (S Celeborn) (UT 266). 20
Teler: *n* 'Last-comer', 'Hindmost' (elf) (S 350, LR 391). 3
telluma: *n* 'dome, vault' (P 58, 59). 5
telpë: *n* 'silver' (*Q from Telerin, prefered form (PE rt* KYELEP) (UT 266, S 357). 6, 18
telperin: *adj* 'like silver, in hue or worth; not made of silver' (S 357) (*Q from Telerin, preferred form; PE rt* KYELEP- (UT 266). 6
Telperinquar(ë): *n* 'Silver-fist' (S Celebrimbor) (S 357). 21
Telperion: *n* 'Silver-', the White Tree (S 350). 15
telpina: *adj* 'of silver' (*from* telpe 'silver') (LR 366). 18
Telumendil: *n* a constellation (S 49) (vault [of heaven]-lover). 15
tema: *n* 'series' (tengwar) (III 495). 22
tengwa: *n* 'letter' (alphabet) (III). 22
tenna: *adv* 'up to, as far as, unto' (UT 317, III 303). 15
tennoio: *adv* 'for ever' (UT 305, 317). 8, 12, 15
tere, ter- *prep, adv* 'through' (LR 392). 14, 15
termar-: *v, vb stm* 'stand' (last, hold, endure) (*lit.* 'through-abide') (UT 303, 317). 13, 15
thara: *prep* 'athwart, across' (S 364). 9
THIL/SIL: *PE rt* 'shine with white light' (S 369) 21
THÛ: *PE rt* 'to blow' (LR 393). 20
thúle, sule: *n* 'breath, spirit' (*PE* THÛ 'blow', *Noldo* thúl 'breath') (III 500, LR 393). 20. letter þ (*Q,S E* voiceless th) (III 500).
*thuletyelle: *n* th-grade (tengwar). 22
[illegible] 'road' P 59). 12
[illegible] 'south, noon' (LR 393). 22
TIN: *PE rt* 'sparkle' (S 365). 21
*tin' *prn* to/for them 10
tinco: *n* 'metal'; letter ƿ (*Q,S,E* t) (III 500) 6, 22
tincotema: *n* t-series' (tengwar) (III 496). 22
tincotyelle*: *n* t-grade (tengwar). 22
Tindomë: *n* 'morrowdim', dusk before dawn (III 485). 15. 'starry twilight' (S 365) (tin- 'sparkle' + *rts* DO 'night' & DOMO 'dim' *blended in Q*) (LR 354). 19
tindómerel: *n* 'daughter of the twilight' (nightingale *poetic*) (S 365). 18
tinta-: *vb stm* 'cause to sparkle' (S 365). 11, 14
Tintallë: *n* 'the Kindler' (Varda) (S 351). 15
tintil-: 'sparkle, twinkle' (R 59, 61). 3, 6
tinwë: *n* 'spark (star)' (*PE rt* TIN 'sparkle' + -we *thing*) (R 61, S 365). 9, 21
TIR: *PE rt* 'watch' (S 365). 21
tir-: *vb stm* 'watch, watch over, look at (towards), guard' (R 65, S 365). 3, 11, 14. 'heed' (M 214, 222). 9, 13, 14. (*PE rt* TIR, *S* tir- (S 365). 21
-tir: *n, cmpds* 'one who looks, watches'; watcher (S 350). 19
tol: *n* ''isle' (rising with sheer sides from sea or from a river)' (S 365). 17
tolto: *n* 'eight, 8' (LR 394). 15
top-: *v* 'cover' (LR 394). 16
tuilë: *n* 'spring' (season) (54 days long) (III 480) 11, 13.
tuilérë: *n* spring-day (holiday) (tuilë 'spring' + re 'day') (III 481). 13, 19
tul-: *v* 'come' (III 303). 3, 9
Tulkas: *n* (Vala) (S 331). 8
tumbo: *n* '(deep) valley' (S 365). 20
tup- (or túp-): *v* 'roof' (I 489, R 59). 15
tur(u)-*: *v, v stm* 'wield, control, govern, master' (LR 395, UT 138). 12, 18
turo, -tur: *n* 'master, victor, lord' (LR 395, III 403). 18
Turambar: 'Master of Doom' *n* (Túrin) (UT 138). 12
?Turukáno: *n hypothetical Q form of Turgon, master-commander(S 360).* 20
Túrin: *n* (S 352). 12
túv-: *v* 'find' (locate) (III 308). 5
TYAL: *PE rt* 'play' (LR 395). 20
tyalië: *n* 'play, sport' (*PE* TYAL 'play', *Noldo* te(i)lien)(LR 395). 12,20
*tyellë *pl.* tyeller: *irregular n* 'grade' (tengwar) (III 495). 3, 22
tyelpë: *n* 'silver' (*PE rt* KEYELP, *S* celeb) (S 357, UT 266). 6, 20
tyelperin: *adj* 'like silver, in hue or worth; not made of silver' (*rt* KYELEP- *PE* (UT 266). 6
tyulma: *n* 'mast' (ship) (LR 395). 14

-ū-: pair *dual suff* (L 427). 15
u-: (1) *negative pref, n or adj* 'not, no, in-; -less, without' (LR 396). 18
(2) u-: *negative v prefix* 'not'. 6
(3) ū-: *adv prf* 'not' (evil connotation) (LR 359) 15
Ulmen: *n* seaweed-watery (*PE* seaweed, *S* Ulmo) (LR 396). 20
uliëa: *adj* 'pouring, flooding, flowing' (*from* ulya- 'pour' LR 396). 14
Ulmo: *n* 'the Pourer, the Rainer', Lord of Waters and King of the Sea (Vala) (S 352). 8, 18
ulya-: *vb stm* 'pour' (LR 396). 14 'poured' P [illegible] *trans* (LR 396). 14, 16
umbar: *n* 'fate'; letter ƿ (*Q* mb, *S,E* b) (III 500). 22
Umbar: *Mannish n.* (III 508). 1
UMU-: *rt, vb stm* be not (LR 396). 17
*umu- *vb stm* 'be not', *ume vo, p t* 'was not' (LR 396) 16
undome: *n* 'evendim', dusk at sunset (III 485) 15
Undomiel: *n* 'Evenstar' (*lit.* dusk-daughter) (I 300). 7, 19 (undome 'dusk' + -iel 'daughter') (I 300). 19

undu- *adv prf* 'down, under, beneath' (LR 396, R 59). 15
undulav-: *v* 'drown' (flood) (*lit.* 'down-lick'; undu- 'down' + 'lav- 'lick') (R 59) 14, 15
Ungoliante (S Ungoliant): *n* 'Gloom-weaver' (LR 453). 17
ungwe: *n* (1) 'spider's web'; letter ꝝ (*Q* ngw, S gw, *E* g) (III 500). 22
(2) 'gloom' (LR 396). 17
untumna *adj* 'not-countable, numberless, innumerable' (R 58-9, III 490). 12, 18
unque: *n* 'hollow'; letter ꝺ (*Q* nkw/nq, S ghw, *E* gh) (III 500). 22
untup-: *v* 'cover' (*lit.* 'down-roof'; undu- 'down' + tup- 'roof') (R 59). 8, 9, 15. untupa: *v, 3 pers sing* 'down-roofs' (R 59). 19
ur *misspelling for* urē *n* 'heat', Ballantine (III 500). 20
urē *n* 'heat'; letter O (*Q,S,E* u in diphthongs; S,*E* u) (III 500).22
urime *n* hot (sunny) or heat-able (sun-able) (August) (III 483). 13
uruloke: *n* 'dragon' (*NOTE: uruloki can also be used as sing.* S 353).6
uva: *v, 3rd pers sing fut* 'will not be' (LR 72). 17
uy: *PE rt* seaweed (LR 396). 20
uye: *neg v, 3rd pers sing* 'is not' (LR 72). 17

-va: *suff* adj connotation, associated with, like, of. 21
Vairē: *n* 'the Weaver' (Valiē) (S 353). 8, 18
VAL: *Q rt* 'power' (S 365). 21
Vala: *n* '[Angelic] Power' (*PE* BAL 'power', *Q rt* VAL 'power', S Balan 'Power') (LR 350, S 365, III 500). 3, 20. (*m or sex unspecified*) (S 353). 18, 21. letter ᵬ (*Q* v, S m, *E* w or u) (III 500). 22
Valacirca: *n* the Great Bear, Wain, or Big Dipper ('The Sickle of the Valar') (S 353). 15
Valarauko *pl.* Valaraukar: *n* 'Demon of Might' (balrog) (S 353). 3
Valaina: *adj* 'of or belonging to the Valar' (LR 350). 19
Valanya: *n* Valar-one (Friday) (III 484) (*prob* Valaina 'of or belonging to the Valar' (LR 350) + ya one). 13, 19
Vali-: *pl n, cmpds* 'Valar' (LR 350). 19
Valimar: *n* 'City of the Valar' (S 353) (Vali- 'Valar' + mar 'home'). 19
Valinor, Valinore: *n* 'Land or People of the Valar' (S 353, 357). 5
Valie: *n* 'Queen of the Valar', [female] Power; a female Vala (S 353). 3, 18
VAN-/WAN-: *PE rt* 'go away' (LR 397). 21
van-: *v* 'depart, pass away, disappear, vanish' (R 59, LR 397). 8, 11
Vana: *n* 'the Ever-young' (Valiē) (S 354). 8
vanda: *n* 'oath' (UT 305, 317). 13
vanima: *adj* 'fair, beautiful' (L 308, LR 351). 4. vanima: *n* 'fair, beautiful one' (elf) (L 308). 8
vanwa: *adj* 'gone, departed, vanished, lost, past' (*PE rt* WAN/VAN 'go away' + -wa *adj*) (LR 397, R 59). 12, 14, 21
Vanya: *n* 'Fair' (elf) (S 354). 3
vanya-: *vb stm* 'go, depart, disappear' (LR 397). 14
Varda: *n* 'The Exalted, The Lofty' (S 354). 5, 15, 18. Queen of the Stars (Valiē) (S 354). 8. (*PE adj* BARADA- 'lofty' (*PE rt* BARAD 'lofty' + BAR 'raise') (LR 351). 21
Vardalime: *n* Varda-lover (*f*) (UT 210). 18
varne *adj* 'brown' (S baran) (LR 351). 4
vatha, watha: *n* 'shadow' (*PE* WATH 'shade', S gwath, wath 'shadow'). 20
ve *prep* 'like' (R 59). 8
?ve: *prn* us (*inc*). 7. -ve?: *prn suff* us (*inc*.. 7
-vea: *adj suff* 'like' (M 223). 18
vesta-: *vb stm* 'to wed' (or 'to swear') (LR 397-8) 13, 14
vestale: *n* 'wedding' (or 'oath') (LR 397-8). 13
vy...: *...* 'fly' (LR 398). 16
vilya: *n* 'air, sky' (M 215-6). 12. letter ᵬ (*Q* v) (< vilya *n* 'air, sky', letter w) (III 500). 22

?vin. *prn* to, for us (*inc*) 10
*vinge: *n* 'foam' (S 365). 19
Vingilote: *n* 'Foam-flower' (vinge 'foam'+ lote 'flower') (Earendil's ship) (S 354, 365). 15, 19
vinta-: *vb stm* 'fade' (LR 399) (*Note this entry was struck out in favor of* thin-.)
vinya: *adj* 'new' (S 354). 4
Viresse: *n* ?breeze-time (April) (III 483) 13
voro, voro-, vor-: *adv* 'ever, continually' (LR 353) 15
voron-: *adj* 'steadfast, enduring' (UT 305, 317). 21

-wa: *suff* adj connotation, associated with, like, of. 21
WAN/VAN: *PE rt* 'go away' (LR 397). 21
WATH: *PE rt* 'shade' (LR 397). 20
watha, vatha: *n* 'shadow' (*PE* WATH 'shade', S gwath, wath 'shadow'). 20
-we: *n suff* person, one, thing. 21
wende, -wen: *n* 'maiden' (LR 398) (S -wen) (S 365). 16, 18
wenya: *adj* 'green (fresh)' (*PE* GWEN green, *Ilkorin* gwene) (LR 359) 20
wilwa-: *?vb stm* 'fluttering to and fro' (M 222-3) 12, 14
Wilwarin: *n* Cassiopeia ('the Butterfly') (S 354) 15
wilya: *n* 'air, sky'; letter ᵬ (*Q,S* w, *E* a) (III 500). 22

-ya: *n suff* one. 19, 21. *vb suff* vb stm. 21
*ya: *prn* which, *possibly* ?whom. 10
yaimēa: *adj* 'wailing' (M 223). 14
yal-: *v* 'summon' (UT 305, 317). 15
*yallo: *prn* from which. 10
*yan: *prn* to which. 10
*yanna: *prn* toward which. 10
yanta: *n* 'bridge'; (*PE* YAT 'join', S iant 'bridge') (III 500, LR 400, S 336). 20. letter ᵪ (*Q,S,E* i in diphthongs; S,*E* e) (III 500). 22
yar: *prn (Qenya)* 'to whom' (M 215-6). 12
yarra-: *vb stm* 'snarl' (M 215, 223).13
yasse: *prn* 'in which, which-in' ('wherein') (R 58-9). 10
YAT: *PE rt* 'join' (LR 400). 20
Yavanna: *n* 'Giver of fruits', Queen of the Earth (Valiē) (S 354, 369) (yáve 'fruit'+ anna 'gift'). 8, 9, 19
Yavanniē: *n* (S Ivanneth) fruit-giving (September) (III 483). 13
yáve: *n* 'fruit' (S 365). 4
yávië: *n* 'autumn' (*lit.* fruiting) (54 days long) (III 480). 11, 13.
yávierē: *n* fruiting-day (autumn holiday) (III 481). 13
ye: *v, 3rd pers sing* 'is' uye 'is not' (LR 72). 17
ye: *interjec* yea (III 308). 7
yen. *n* '(long) year', 8,766 (6-day) enquier or 52,596 ri; 144 years of the Sun (III 479). 11, 13
yende, yen: *n* 'daughter' (LR 400) -ien in compounds. 16
yesta: *n or adj* ?beginning or first (calendar) (III 481) (*prob. related to* esta 'first'). 7, 13, 15.
yestarē: *n* ?first or beginning day [of year] (holiday) (III 480). 13
yeva: *v, 3rd pers sing fut* 'will be' uva 'will not be' (LR 72). 17
?yo: *prn* of which. 10
yondo: *n* 'son' (LR 400); (y)onya *n* '(my) son' (address) (UT 175, LR 61); -ion *n* 'son' in compounds (LR 400). 11
*YUL: *PE rt* ?drink. 21
yulda: *n* 'draught' (drink) (R 58). 6, 10
yulma: *n* 'cup' (*PE rt* *YUL ?drink + -ma thing) (R 59). 6, 21
ywalme: *misspelling for* walme *n* 'torment', Ballantine (III 500). 20

Appendix C
English-Quenya Vocabulary

Double quotation marks enclose Tolkien's exact words

a (letter): 𝔞 *E* (wilya *n* 'air, sky'). 22
a^n (letter): 𝔠 *Q* (anna *n* 'gift'). 22
'abide': mar- *vb stm.* 10, 14, 15
'-able': -ima *adj suff (makes an adj from a verb).* 18
'above': or *prep.* 8
'account': quenta *n.* 14
'across': thara *prep.* 8
'actual, real': anwa *n.* 17
adjective suffix: -(ë)a *makes an adj from a noun.* 18
'again, re-': (1) en- *adv prf.* 11, 15
(2) 'back' ata-, at- *adj prf.*15
'air': wilya *n* (*Q*,*S* letter w, *E* a; vilya *n* (*Q* letter v) 𝔞 .12,22
'all, the whole': ilya *n.* 12. all: *ilya, *pl* ilyë *adj.* 8
'alone': er *n.* 15
'and': ar *conj.* 3
'Angelic Power': vala *n* (*Q* letter v, *S* m, *E* w, u 𝔲). 22
Valië *fem n.* 3
April: Viressë *n* (breeeze-time). 13
Aragorn: Telcontar *n* ('Strider'). Envinyatar *n* ('Renewer'). 5, 18
'are': nar *v, 3rd pers pl.* 4, 17
Arwen: Undómiel *n* ('Even-star'). 7
'as far as, up to': tenna *adv.* 15
'assemble': host- *v.* 3
associated with: -va, -wa *adj connotation; suff.* 21
'astronomer': Meneldil, Meneldur *n* (*lit.* heaven-lover). 13, 18
'athwart': thara *prep.* 8
August: Urimë *n* (hot (sunny) or heat-able (sun-able). 13
autumn: yávië *n* (fruiting). 11
late autumn: lasse-lanta *n* ('leaf-fall'); quelle *n* ('Fading'). 9,13
'awakening': cuivië *n.* 22

b (letter): 𝔭 *S*, *E* (umbar *n* 'fate'). 22
'back, again': ata-, at- *adj prf. also* 'second'. 15
balrog: Valarauko *pl* Valaraukar *n* (*lit.* 'Demon of Might'). 3
'be' (1) 'exist': ANA- *rt.* 17. 'be': NA- *rt; vb stm.* 17
(2) 'be not': umu- *rt, vb stm.* 'was not' úmë *p.t.* 16
(3) 'will be': yéva *v, 3rd pers sing fut.* 'will not be' uva. 17
(4) 'let it be': Eä *vb phrase.* 17
(5) 'be it that, maybe': nai *vb prhase* ('may, maybe'). 6, 17
'beach': hresta *n.* 14
'bearer': colindo *n.* 9
'beautiful': vanima *adj.* 4. beautiful one' (elf): vanima *n.* 8
'beget': onta- *vb stm.* 16
?beginning *or* first' yesta *adj.* 13
'behold': ken- *v.* 7
'beloved': melda *adj.* 22
'bend': kuna *vb stm.* 11, 14
'beneath': undu- *adv prf* 15
'beside, outside': ara *prep* 3
'between': .noe *prep.* 7
'beyond [the borders of]': pella *prep.* 5
Big Dipper: Valacirca *n* ('Sickle of the VAlar'). 15
'bind, tie': *mut- v. 22
'bird, small': aiwe *n.* 3
'black, dark': morna *adj.* 4, 18
'black, darkness': more, -mor- *adj, cmpds.* 19
'bless, praise': laita- *vb stm.* 7,14
'blessed, free from evil': Aman *n* (the Blessed Land) 9
blessed-one' Manwë *n.* 18
'blossom': lotę *n.* 5. blossom-time. Lotesse *n* (May). 9, 13
'blow, to': THŪ *PE rt.* 20
'blue': *luine (?luin) *pl* luini *adj.* 4
'boat': luntë *n.* 10
'bone': axo *n.* 3
'book': parma *n* (*Q*, *S*, *E* letter o 𝔭).22. 'book-handed': Parmaite *n* 19
'bow': lúva *n (curved part of a letter).* 22
'break' (1): rak- *vb.* 14
(2) 'break asunder': hat- *vb.* 16
'breath, spirit': thúlë, sule *n.* 12, 20. 'Breather, the'. Sulimo *n* ('Lord of the Breath of Arda'). 18
?breeze-time: Viressë *n*(April). 13
'breeze': hwesta *n* (*Q* letter khw/hw, *S* khw, *E* kh 𝔨). 7, 20, 22
'bridge': yanta *n* (*Q*, *S*, *E* letter i (*in* diphthongs), *S*, *E* e ⋏).20,22
'bright': calima *adj.* 4
'brightest, most-bright': ancalima *sup adj.*8, 15. ?brightest-one: Ancalimë *(f, n)* Ancalimon *(n, m).* 18
'brilliance': (1) rildë, rillë *n.* 21. grey brilliance: mithril *S n.* 21
(2) glory': alcar, alkar *adj.* 12
'broken': rakina *past part* of rak- 'break'. 14
'brown': varnë *adj.* 4
'but': nan *prep.* 22
'Butterfly': Wilwarin *n* (Cassiopeia). 15

c/k (letter): 𝔮 *Q*, *S* (calma *n* 'lamp'). 𝔮 *E* (quesse *n* 'feather').22
Cassiopeia: Wilwarin *n* ('Butterfly'). 15
'cave': rondo *n* (*S* rond, 'vaulted or arched roof, or large hall or cave so roofed' *also* vault of heaven). 17
Celeborn: Teleporno *n* 'silver-tree, *later* -tall'. 21
Celebrimbor: Telperinquar(ë) *n* 'Silver-fist'. 21
'centre, middle': endë *n.* 13
'century': haranyë *n.* 13
ch (letter):hard: 𝔠 *S* (harma *n* 'treasure').
soft: 𝔮 *E* (calma *n* 'lamp'). 22
'champion, eminent man': aráto *n.* 21
'child': hín *n.* 10
'city, town with wall round: otso, os *n.* 21
'City of the Valar': Valimar *n.* 19
'cleave' (1) 'cut': kir- *v.* 12, 14
(2) 'fight (with sword)': *mak- *v.* 17
'cleft': cirya *n* (mountain pass). 22
'cloak: collo *n.* 5
'cloud': fanya *n.* 8, 21. lumbo *n.* 3
cold: *ringa *adj.* 20. RINGI *PE rt.* 20.
cold-?day: Ringare *n* (December). 13
'collapse': (1) 'slide down': talta- *vb stm.* 9, 14
(2) 'fall in': atalta- *vb stm.* 16, 21
'come': tul- *v.* 3, 9. 'come again, return': entul- *v.* 6
'commemoration, memory': enyalië *n.* 11
'continually, ever': voro, voro-, vor- *adv.* 15
'control, master': *tur(u)- *vb stm.* 18
'corpse-candle': loikolikuma *n* 13
'Cottage of Lost Play, The' Mar Vanwa Tyalieva *n.* 12
'count, reckon' not- *v.* 18
'count-able, numbered': *notima *adj.* 18. 'not-countable, innumerable' *unotima *adj.* 12, 18
'country' norië *n.* 10

'cover': top- *v.* 16. untup- *v* (*lit* 'down-roof'). 9
'craftsman, smith': tano *n* 8
'create, beget': onta- *vb stm.* 16
'crumble': ruxa- *vb stm.* 13, 14
'cup': yulma *n* 6, 21
'cut, cleave': kir- *vb stm.* 12, 14
'cutting: Cermië *n* (July). 13

d (letter): 𐌃 *S*, *E* (*ando n* 'gate'). 22
'dark': (1) 'black': morna *adj.* 4, 18
(2) 'shadowed, gloomy': lomea *adj.* 18
'darkness': (1) lume *n.* 22
(2) 'black'. more, -mor- *adj, cmpds.* 19. mornië *n* 12, 18
(3) 'gloom': huine *n.* 22
'daughter, maiden': (1) yende, yen, -ien *in cmpds. n.* 16, 18
(2) -rel, sel *n* (*rare*). 18. '-, woman': -iel *n, cmpds.*
'daughter of twilight'. tindomerel *n* (nightingale, *poetic*). 18
'day': (1) aure *n.* 3
(2) (calendar): re *n.* 13
'dear, beloved': melda *adj.* 22. Dear-gift': Melyanna *n* (S Melian). 5
ath': nuru *n.* 8
December: Ringarë *n* (cold-?day). 13
'Deep Elf': Noldo *n* (*lit.* 'Wise'). 3
'Demon of Might' (balrog): Valarauko *pl* Valaraukar *n.* 3
'depart, pass away'. van(ya)- *vv stm.* 8, 14
'departed': (1) 'gone, lost, past': vanwa *adj.* 14
(2) 'went, left': lendë *p t.* 22
'destine': martya- *vb stm.* 21
'devotion, disinterested love': -ndil *m suff*, ?-ndilmë *f suff*; -ndur *m suff.* 18. *properly* 'to love, be devoted to': -ndil, -nil, -ldil, -rdil *m n* suff, -ndilmë *f n* suff. 18. 'devoted to the house (of the kings)': Mardil *n.* 18. 'devoted to the sea': Eärnur *n* (man's name).11
dh (letter): 𐌈 *S*, *E* (anto *n* 'mouth'). 22
'die, fade': fir- *vb stm.* 3, 14
'dim': DOMO- *rt.* 19
'dim to see': néka *adj.* 14
'disappear, pass away': van(ya)- *vb stm.* 8, 14
'doer: -(i)mo *masc n suff.* 18.
'dome, vault': telluma *n.* 5
'doom': ambarta *n.* 12
'down': (1), 'from on high': ndu *PE rt.* 10
(2): 'under': undu- *adv prf.* 15
down-lick' (drown): undulav- *v.* 14
'down-roof': ('cover') untup- *or* untup- *v.* 8, 9, 15, 19
'[down]fall': lant(a)- *vb stm.* 3, 14
'downfell': ataltanë *p.t. of* atalta- 'collapse, fall in'. 16
'downfallen, ruinous': atalantea *adj.* 14
'dragon': urulokë *n* (*also sing* uruloki (S 353). 6. worm (*prob. poetic*): (h)lókë *n* (*lit* 'snake, serpent'). 12
'draught' (drink): yulda *n.* 6
'dream, vision': olor *n.* 8. having to do with dreams or visions: Olorin *n* (Gandalf). 5
?drink *YUL *PE rt.* 21
'drown' (flood): undulav- *v* (*lit.* 'down-lick'). 14
dual suffix. (1) ata, -t (atta 'two). 15
(2) -u- (pair). 15
'duress, prison': mando *n.* 22
'dusk, night': lome *n.* 18. dusk-daughter: Undomiel ('Evenstar'). 18,19
dusk' (1) before dawn. tindome *n* ('morowdim').
(2) before sunset, undome *n* ('evendim'). 15
'Dwarf'. Nauko *n* (LR 375). 5
'dwell, abide': mar- *vb stm.* 10, 14
'dwindle, lessen': pika- *vb stm.* 12, 14

e (letter): 𐌄 *S*, *E* (yanta *n* 'bridge') 22
eagle. soron *n.* 3, 21
'earth': kemen *n* (earth as a flat floor beneath the heavens). 8
'east', way of the sunrise: romen *n.* 10. (or)ro- *n, cmpds.* 19. (*Q, S, E* letter trilled r). 22. 'Eastwards': Romenna *n* (Numenorean city). 10 'East-victor': Romendacil *n.* 18
'eight (8)': tolto *n* 15
'eleven (11)': minque *n.* 15
Elf: (1) Elda *lit.* 'of the stars'. 3. Elf-haven: Eldalondë *n* 'Haven of the Eldar' (Numenorean city). 10
(2) el(en) *n, cmpds.* (*also* 'star'). 19. 'Elf-friend'' Elendil *n* (*also* 'Star-lover'). 3, 18
(3) Quende 'Speaker'. 3. 'Elves of the Light': Calaquendi *pl n* (*lit.* light-speakers). 19
(4) the Three Kindreds: Vanya 'Fair'; Noldo 'Wise', 'Deep Elf', Teler 'Last-comer', 'Hindmost'.
(5) vanima *n* ('fair, beautiful one'). 8
Elu: Elwe *n* (Thingol). 5
'Elvenhome': Eldamar *n.* 16, 19
Elves: Eldar *pl n* 'People of the Stars' 3. Eldalie *ol n* 'people of the Eldar', 'Elven-folk'. 3
Elwing: ?Elwinge *n* ('Star Spray'). 9
'eminent man, champion': arato *n.* 21
'end(ing)': metta *n.* 13
'enduring, steadfast': voron- *adj.* 21
-er: (1)-(n)da (*one*), -(n)dë (*general*), -(n)do (*action*) *n suff.* 21
(2) -(n)tar *n suff* (*makes a noun from a verb*). 18
-est, most: *tan- *sup adj prf.* 15
'Even-star': Undómiel *n* (*lit.* dusk-daughter) (Arwen). 7, 18
'evendim' (dusk at sunset): undómë *n.* 15
'ever': (1) oi- adj, adv pref. OY *PE* rt. 20 'Ever-white,' Mount Everwhite: Oiolossë *n.* 8
(2) 'continually': voro, voro-, vor- *adv.* 15
'everlastingly, for ever': oialë *adv.* 14, 15
'Exalted, The; The Lofty': Varda *n.* 18
'exist, be': ANA- *rt.* 17

f (letter): 𐌅 *Q*, *S*, *E* (formen *n* 'north'). 22
'fade': (1) vinta- *vb* (*NOTE: this entry struck out in favor of thin*).16
(2) 'die': fir- *vb stm.* 3, 14. 'slowly fade away': fifiru- *vb stm* (*freq of* fir- 'die, fade'). 17
'fading' (late autumn): quellë *n.* 9, 13, 17
'faint, dim to see': néka *adj.* 14
'Fair' [elf]: Vanya *n.* 3
'fair, beautiful': vanima *adj.* 4 'fair one' (elf): vanima *n* 8
'fall' (1) (downfall)': lant(a)- *vb stm.* 3, 11, 14. 'The Fall of the Noldor': Noldolantë *n.* 19
(2) 'fall in, collapse': atalta- *vb stm.*16
'fang': carca *n*; KARAK *PE rt*, KARAKA *PE n*, carag, carcn *S.* 12, 20, 21
'far and wide': palan *prep.* 7 far and wide looker: Palantir *n* 19
'farewell': namare *exclamation* 16
'fashion, make' tan- *v.* 7
'fasten': *tak- *vb.* 16
'fate': umbar *n* (*Q* letter mb. *S*, *E* b 𐌁). 22
'fated, fey'' marta *adj.* 21
'father'' atar *n.* 10
Feanor: Feanaro *n* ('Spirit of Fire'). 15
'feather': quessë *n* (*Q*, *S* letter kw/q, *E* k/c). 22
February' Nenime *n* (watery or water-able). 13
'fey, fated': marta *adj.* 21
'fight (with sword): cleave' *mak- *vb* 17
'fill' quant- *v* 6
'final, ultimate'. metima *adj* 13

'find': (1) (attain): hir- *v.* 5
(2) (locate) túv- *v.* 5
'fire': nár *n.* NAR *PE rt.* 8, 20. Ring of Fire Narya: (fire-one). 21
'first': (1) esta *adj* (preceding, beginning). 15
(2) *or* ?beginning (calendar): yesta *adj.* 7, 13, 15. first-day (of year) yestarë *n* (holiday). 13
(3) minya *adj* (isolated, prominent things). 15
'fist': quárë *n.* KWAR *PE rt.* 20
'five (5)': lempe *n.* 15
'fixed, be settled, abide': mar- *vb stm.* 15
'flame, red': rúnya *n.* 12
'flooding, pouring, flowing': ulëa *adj.* 14
'flow': (1) SIR *PE rt.* 20, 21
(2) 'flow away, flow down, flow out swiftly' (water): kel(u)- (cel- *vb stm.* 3, 9, 11, 14. *PE n* kelē. 9
(3) 'flow (in volume)': DUI *rt.* 19, 20
'flower' (esp. white): lotë *n.* 3. 'Flower of the West': Númellote *n.*19
'flowing, flooding, pouring': úlëa *adj.* 14
'fluttering to and fro': wilwa- ?*vb stm.* 12, 14
'fly': *vil- *vb.* 16
'foam': *vingë *n.* 'Foam-flower': Vingilóte *n* (Eärendil's ship). 15, 19
'foam': falasta- *vb stm.* FAL *rt.* 5, 14
'follow': hilya- *vb stm.* KHIL *PE rt.* 16, 20, 21
'foot': tál *n.* TAL *PE rt.* 16, 20
for ever': (1) tennoio *adv.* 8, 12, 15
(2) 'everlastingly': oialë *adv.* 14, 15
'for': an *prep.* 7
forest-lover: Taurendil *n.* 10
'Forestmanyshadowed': Taurelilomëa *n.* 18
'forth, out': et- *adv prf.* 15
'fortress; city, town with wall round': os, otso *n.* 19, 21
'fountain': ehtele *n.* 20
'four (4)': kanta-, kan- *n.* 15
'fragrant': *nisima *adj.* 13
'fresh (green)': GWEN *PE rt.* 20
'freshet, water falling out swiftly from a rocky spring': kelusse *n* (*lit.* flow-place). 9
Friday: Valanya *n* (Valar-one); Tárion *n* (high-ones). 13
'from on high, down': ndu *PE rt.* 10
'fruit': yáve *n.* 4. 'Giver of Fruits': Yavanna n. 9. fruit-giving: Yavannië *n* (September). 13
fruiting: yávie *n* (autumn). fruiting-day: yaviérë *n* (autumn holiday).13
'full': quanta *adj.* 16

'(letter): ᚷ S (anga *n* 'iron') ᚷ *E* (ungwe *n* 'spider's web'). 22
Galadriel: Al(a)tariel *n* 'maiden crowned with a radiant garland'. 8,9
Gandalf: Incanus *n Haradric* (UT 399) *or Q* (UT 400). 1. Olorin *n* (having to do with dreams or visions) (UT 396). 5
'garlanded maiden or daughter': -rien, -riel *f n suff.* 18
'gate': ando *n* (*Q* letter nd, S, *E* d ᚹ). 20, 22
'gather, assemble': host(a)- *v.* 3, 11, 14
gh (letter): ᚳ S (anca *n* 'jaws'). ᚳ *BS, E* (unque *n* 'hollow'). 22
ghw (letter): ᚳ S (unque *n* 'hollow'). 22
'gift': anna *n* (*Q* an. S, *E* o ᚪ) 6, 11, 22. 'Lord of Gifts' Annatar *n* 'Sauron') 19
give, present' ant(a)- *vb stm.* 6, 14
'giver': ante *n, f*; anto *n, m.* 18
'Giver of Fruits': Yavanna *n.* 9, 19
'gleam (white)': ilka *vb stm.* 13
'gloom' (1) ungwe *n* (*also* 'spider's web'). 17. 'Gloom-weaver' Ungoliante (S Ungoliant) *n.* 17
(2) 'darkness': nuinë *n.* 22
'gloomy, shadowed': lomea *adj.* 4, 18. 'Gloomyland': Lómeanor *n.* 19
'glorious': alcarin *adj.* 6 'the Glorious': Alcarinquë *n* (Jupiter). 15
'glory, brilliance': alcar, alkar *adj.* 12
'go away': (1) 'depart'VAN/WAN *PE rt.* 21. vanya- *vb stm.* 14
(2) 'go away; go run' kel- *v.* 21
'go down, set': NDU *PE rt.* 21
'go high, rise up': OR/RO *PE rt.* 10
'go round, revolve': pel- *v.* 22
God: Eru *n* ('[the] One'). 8
'gold': malta *n* (*Q, E* letter m, S mm ᚸ), 5, 6, 22
'golden': (1)(the colour not the metal): LAWAR *PE rt.* 20. laurëa *adj*, laure, lor- *adj*, lorë *adj*, *cmpds*, laure *adj.* 4, 19, 20
(2) 'yellow' malina, malin- *adj.* 19
(3) (-red)': *culuma, cul- *adj.* 13, 18
Golden Tree: Laurelin *n* ('Song of Gold'). 15
'golden tree': malinornë *n* (S mallorn). 21
Gondolin: Ondolindë *n* 'stone song'. 20
'gone, departed': vanwa *adj.* 14
Good-one? (spirit): Maia *n.* 3
'govern, master': *tur(u)- *vb stm.* 18
'grade': *tyelle, *pl.* tyeller *irreg n* (tengwar). 3, 22
great, mighty: *melka *adj.* 14
'great number': hosta *n. Also* ?gross (144) (host = 'gross' *Nold*). 15
Great Bear: Valacirca *n* ('Sickle of the VAlar'). 15
Great Sea: Eär(n) 9
'green': (1) laiqua *adj.* 4
(2) 'fresh': wenya *adj.* GWEN *PE rt.* 20
'grey': (1) '(pale)': mista *adj.* 4
(2) sinda *adj.* 'Greycloak' Sindacollo *n* (Thingol). 5. Grey-elven hw': hwesta Sindarinwa *n* (S letter hw, *E* wh ᚻ). 22
?gross? (144): hosta *n* ('great number') (host = 'gross' *Nold*). 15
'growth': loa *n* (year, four seasons). 13
'grumble, murmur': nurru- *vb stm.* 13, 14
'guard, watch over': tir- *vb stm.* 3, 14
'gull (sea)': maiwe *n.* 9
gw (letter): ᚹ S (ungwë *n* 'spider's web'). 22

h (letter): (1) voiceless: ᚻ *Q* (aha *n* 'rage');
(2) *Q* (harma *n* 'treasure') ᚻ
(3) S,*E* (hyarmen *n* 'south') ᚼ
(4) breath: ᚺ *Q* (halla *adj* 'tall'). 22
'hail': aiy- *v.* 6
'hair, lock of': finde *n* 22
'half': perya *n.* 20
'hall': mardë *n.* 17 'high or lofty hall': *oromarde *n.* 14
'halve': PER *PE rt.* 20
'hand': ma *n.* 7
'haven, land-locked': londë *n.* 11. 'Haven of the Eldar': Eldalonde *n* (*lit.* Elf-haven). 10
'He who looks afar': Palantir *n* (man's name). 19
'hear': hlar- *v* 7, 11
'heart (inner mind)': ore *n* (*Q, E* letter untrilled r, S r ᚢ). 22
'heat': úrë *n* (*Q*, S, *E* letter u (in diphthongs), S, *E* u ᚩ) 22
'heaven, the heavens': menel *n* S, 9 'heaven-lover: Menel-dil, Menel-dur *n* ('astronomer') 18 heavens-one Menelya *n* (Wednesday) 13
'heed, guard, watch' tir- *vb stm.* 14
'height: *tarie *n.* 15
'heirs': hildi *pl n.* 10, 20
'her': *-r, *re *prn.* 7. -rya *poss prn suff* to/for her *rya prn* 10
here, 'in this place': sinome *prn?* 10
hers' ?irya *prn.* 10
'hidden, secret': mulna *adj* 20
'hiding': nurtale *n.* 'The Hiding of Valinor' Nurtale Valinoreva 12

'high airs' ilmen *n* (region above the air where the stars are). 8
'high-ones [day] Tarion *n* (Valar) (Friday) 13
'highly tarienna *adv phrase* (*lit* 'to the height'). 15
'hill' ambo *n*. 6, 13
'himdmost' (elf): Teler *n*. 3
'history, account': quenta *n*. 14
'hollow' unque *n* (Q letter nkw/ng, S ghw, E gh). 22
'holly': erkasse *n*. 21. 'Land of Holly': Eregion S *n*. 21
'holy': aina *adj*. 22. 'Holy-one': Ainu *n*. 3
'home': mar *n* (*PE rt* MBAR, S bar). 10, 19, 20, 21
'hook' ampa *n* (Q letter mp, S, E v). 22
'horn, point' tilde, -til *n*. 22
'horse' rokko *n*. 6
'host, great number' rimbe *n*. 7
hot or heat-able. Urimë *n* (*or* sunny *or* sun-able) (August). 13
'hour': lume *n* 9
'house, lineage, home': mar *n*. 10. 'devoted to the house (of the kings)': Mardil *n*. 18
hw (letter): Q (hwesta *n* 'breeze'). S (hwesta Sindarinwa *n* 'Grey-elven hw'). 22
hy (letter): Q (hyarmen *n* 'south'). 22

i (letter): diphthong Q, S, E (yanta *n* 'bridge'). 22
'I': -nyë, -n *prn suff*. even I *enye *prn*. 6
'ice': helkë *n*. 17
'icy, ice-cold': helka *adj*. 13
'immortal': ilfirin *adj*. 22
'in the': mi *prep*. 20
'in-, no, not': u- *neg pref, n & adj*. 18
'innumerable, numberless, not-countable': *únótima *adj*. 12,18
'iron': anga *n* (Q letter ng, S g, E). 12, 22. 'of iron': angaina *adj*. 20
'is': (1) na *v, 3rd pers sing*. 4, 17
(2) eä *v, 3rd pers sing* (UT 317). 8, 17.' It is', 'Let it be': Eä *vb phrase*. 17
(3) ye (LR 72). 17. 'is not' úye (LR 72). 17
(4) -ië (LR 59). 17. na (R 59). 17.
'isle (rising with sheer sides from sea or from a river)': tol *n*. 17
'it': (1) -s, ?-se *acc prn*. 7. 'It is', 'Let it be': Eä *vb phrase*. 17. 'for it': ?sin *prn*. 10
(2) 'that': ta *prn*. 20

j (letter): E (anga *n* 'iron'). 22
January: Narvinye *n* (sun-new). 13
'jaws' anca *n* (Q letter nk/nc, S gh, E zh). 22
'jewel': mirë, -mir *n*. MIR *PE rt*.6, 18,20. ?jewel of men: Atanamir *n*.19
'join': YAT *n*. 20
'Judge': Namo *n*. 18
July: Cermië *n* (?cutting). 13
June: Nárië *n* (sunning *or* sunny). 13
Jupiter: Alcarinquë *n* ('the Glorious'). 15

k/c (letter): E (calma *n* 'lamp'). E (quessë *n* 'feather').22
'k-series': calmatema *n*.
Kalakirya: Calacirya *n*. 8
kh (letter): S, S (harma *n* 'treasure'). E (hwesta *n* 'breeze').22
khw (letter): Q, S (hwesta *n* 'breeze'). 22
'Kindler, the': Tintalle *n* (Varda). 15
'king': (1) aran *n*. 5 'king's servant, minister': arandur *n*. 18. 'king's friend, royalist' arandil *n* 18. 'Kingsland': Arandor *n* (Numenorean district). 10
(2) (of the whole tribe)': taro *n*, tar *n*, *in cmpds* 18
'knew' sinte *v, pt* (*irregular*: ista- 'to know'). 22
'know' ista- *vb stm* (*p t* sinte 'knew') 22
'knowledge' (1) ist(y)a *n* 13
(2) wisdom, long study': nole *n* 18
kw/q (letter). Q, S (quesse *n* 'feather'). 22

l (letter): Q, S, E (lambe *n* 'tongue'). 22
'lady': heri *n*. 18
'lament': nainië *n*. 9. nain(a)- *vb stm*. 8, 14
'lamp': calma *n* (Q,S letter k/c, E ch). 4, 22
'land': (1) 'home': mar *n*. 10. 'The Land-under-the-Waves' Mar-nu-Falmar *n* (fallen Numenor). 5
(2) nore *n* (UT 317). 13. 'Land of the Valar' Valinor, Valinore *n* 5
(3) -lan(dë), -len(dë) *n, cmpds*. 19
'Land of Mist': Hisilome *n* (*lit* 'mist-gloom') 19
'lands': -star *pl n, cmpds*. 19
'last, final': metima *adj*. last-day (of year): mettare *n* (holiday).4,13
'last-comer' (elf): Teler *n*. 3
ld (letter): S Q, E (alda *n* 'tree'). 22
'leaf': (1) lasse *n*. LAS *PE rt*. 3, 20. 'leaf-fall' (late autumn): lasse-lanta *n*. 13
(2) (*poetic*): ráma *n* (*lit* 'wing'). 12
'leaning, tilted': talta *adj*. 14
'leaves, having many': lillassëa *adj*. 13, 18
'left hand': KHYAR *PE rt*. 20. 'left-hand region, south': hyarmen *n* 19
'left, went': lende *p t*. 22
'-less, without': u- *neg n & adj pref*. 18
'lessen, dwindle': pika *vb stm*. 12, 14
'Let it be', 'It is': Eä *vb phrase*. 17
'letter': tengwa *n* (alphabet). 22
lh (letter): S S (alda *n* 'tree'). 22
'lick': lav- *or* láv- *vb*. 15
'lie' (repose): cait- *v*. 5
'light': (1) cala, cal- *n* 4, 19. 'Elves of the Light' Calaquendi *pl n*. 19. light-sword: Calmacil *n*. 18
(2) kále *n*. 17
'like': ve *prep*. 8. -vëa *adj suff (makes an adj from a noun)*. 18
'lineage, house': mar *n*. 10
'listen': lasta- *vb stm*. 22
ll (letter): S E (alda *n* 'tree'). 22
'lock of hair': findë *n*. 22,
'lofty': BARADA *PE adj*, BARAD *PE rt*. 'The Lofty', 'The Exalted' Varda *n* 18, 21.
'Lofty Tower of the Eldalie': Mindon Eldalieva. 12
lone(ly) woman: ?Erendis *n*. 18
'long': anda *adj*, an(d) *adj prf*. 13, 15. andave *adv*. 7, 15
'look again: *entir- *v*. 7
'look at (towards)': tir- *vb stm*. 3, 14
looker; 'one who looks, watches': -tir *n, cmpds*. 19
'loop': LOK *PE rt*. 20
'lord, master' (1): heru, -her *n* (*f* heri). 3, 18. 'Lord of the West' Herunumen *n*. 18. -tur *n*. 18. lord-black: Herumor *n*. 19
(2) 'victor': turo, -tur *n*. 18 'Lord of the Coasts' Falastur *n*. 18
'Lord of the Breath of Arda': Súlimo *n* (*lit*. 'the Breather'). 18
'lore, long study': nole, ŋolë *n*. 18, 20
Lorien: Loriende. *n* 9
'lost, vanished, departed': vanwa *adj*. 12, 14, 21. 'Cottage of Lost Play': Mar Vanwa Tyalieva *n*. 12
'love (as a friend)': mel- *v*. 22
'lover' ('devotion, disinterested love)': -ndil *m n suff*, -ndilmë *f n suff*, -ndur *m n suff*. 18. "Lover of the Sea' Earendil 9 Earnil, Earendur (*also* '(professional) mariner'), Earnur *n* 18

m (letter): Q, E (malta *n* 'gold'). S (vala *n* 'Angelic Power').22

'maiden': (1) wende, -wen *n.* 16, 18
(2) 'daughter' -ien *n suff.* 18.
(3) 'woman, daughter': -iel *n suff*
'maiden, garlanded': -riel, -rien *f suff.* 18
'maiden crowned with a radiant garland': Al(a)táriel *n (Q)*, Galadriel (S) 9, 18
'maker, smith': tano *n.* 8
mallorn: malinornë *n* ('golden tree'). 21
?mama: mamil *n.* 21
'man (male)': ner *n.* 12. -n(d)er *n, cmpds.* 19
'Man': (1) Atan *n.* 3
(2) 'Mortal' Firima, *pl* Firimar *n* (*lit* fading-one). 12
'many': li *adj element.* 7. lil(l)- *adj pref.* 18
March: Súlime *n* (windy or wind-able). 13
'mariner': (1) *kiryamo (*ciryamo) *n. (could end in* -a *or* -u). 9
(2) (professional)': Eärendur *n* ('sea-lover'). 18
Mars: Carnil *n* (red-?shine). 15
'mast' (ship): tyulma *n.* 14
'master, lord': (1) 'victor' turo, tur-, -tur *n.* 18. Master of Doom': Turambar *n* (Túrin). 12
(2) heru, -her *n.* 18
'master, control': *tur(u)- *vb stm.* 18
May (month): Lótessë *n* (*lit* Blossom-time).9, 13
'may, maybe': also 'may it be that': nai *prep phrase* (*lit* 'be it that'). 6, 17
mb (letter): Q (umbar *n* 'fate'). 22
me: *-n, *ne *prn.* 7. 'for me': nin *dat prep.* 8, 10
'mead': miruvórë *n.* 12
'meeting': omentië *n.* 9
Melian: Melyanna *n* ('Dear-gift'). 5
'memory, recalling': enyalië *n.* 11, 13
'Men': Atani *pl n* (*lit.* 'The Second People'). Atanatari *pl n* 'Fathers of Men'. 3
Mercury: Elemmírë (star-jewel). 15
metal': tinco *n* (Q, S, E letter t). 6, 22
'middle': endë *n.* 13. middle-day: enderë *n* (mid-year holiday). 13
Middle-earth: Endor, Endorë *n* (*lit.* 'Middle-land). 5, 19
mighty: *melka *adj.* 14, 21
mine: ?inya (??enya) *prn.* 10
'minister, king's servant': arandur *n.* 18
'mist': hísië *n.* 4
misty or mist-able: Hísimë *n* (November). 13
'Misty Mountains': Hithaeglir S *n.* 21
mithril: grey briliance S *n* 21
mm (letter): S (malta *n* 'gold') 22
onday: Isilya *n* (moon-one) 13
month': asta *n.* 13
'moon': (1) isil *n* ('the Sheen'). 3, 21. moon-one: Isilya *n* (Monday).13 moon-one?: Isilme *n, f,* Isilmo *n, m.* 18
(2) rana *n.* 11
'moonlight': isilmë *n.* 4, 13
'morrowdim' (dusk before dawn): tindomë *n.* 15
'Mortal' (Man): Firima, *pl* Firimar *n* (*lit* 'fading-one). 12. 'mortal woman': Firiel *n.* 10
'most, -est. *an- *sup adj prf* 15
'mother': amil, amme *n.* 21
Mount Everwhite: Oiolosse *n* ('Ever-white'). 8
'mouth': anto *n* (Q letter nt, S nn, E dh/th). 22
np (letter): Q (ampa *n* 'hook') 22
'murmur, grumble': murru- *v b stm* 13, 14
'Music of the Ainur, The': Ainulindalë *n* (*lit.* Ainu-singing). 13
'my' -nya *prn suff.* 10

n (letter): (1) *m* Q, E (numen *n* 'west'). n-grade *numentyelle *n.*
(2) Q (noldo, Noldo *n* 'Wise (elf)')
(3) *n* S (orë *n* 'heart (inner mind)'). 22
'name': esse *n* (Q, S letter ss). 8, 22. 'to name' esta- *vb stm.*22
nc/nk (letter): Q (anca *n* 'jaws'). 22
nd (letter): Q (ando *n* 'gate'). nd-grade *andotyelle *n.* 22
Neptune: Nénar *n* (water-?) (or *Uranus; more likely* Neptune). 15
'-ness': -ië *n suff (makes a noun from an adj).* 18
'new': vinya *adj.* 4
ŋ (letter): Q (ŋoldo *n* 'Wise (elf)'). 22
ŋw (letter): Q(ŋwalme *n* 'torment'). 22
ng (letter): Q (anga *n* 'iron'). E (nwalme *n* 'torment'). 22
ngw (letter): Q (ungwe *n* 'spider's web'). 22
'night': DOƷrt; DŌME *rt.* lomë *n.* 3, 18, 19. 'like night' lomea *adj.* 3, 4
'nightingale' (poetic): tindómerel *n* (*lit.* 'daughter of twilight').3,18
'nine (9)': nertë *ord num.* 15
nk/nc (letter): Q (anca *n* 'jaws'). 22
nkw/nq (letter): Q (unquë *n* 'hollow'). 22
nn (letter): S (númen *n* 'west'). 22
'no, not': ú- *neg n & adj pref.* 18
'noble woman': Artanis *n.* 18
'Noman': Uner *n.* 18
'north': formen *n,* for(o)- *n, cmpds.* 10, 19, 20. (*lit.* 'right-hand region') 10. (Q, S, E letter f). 22. 'the Northlands': Forostar *pl n* (Númenórean district). 10
'Northern Fortress': Formenos *n.* 19
'not': ú- *n & adj pref.* 18. ú- *neg v pref.* 6. ū- *adv prf* (evil connotation). 15
'not-countable': *unotima *adj.* 18
November. Hisime *n* (misty or mist-able). 13
'now': sí *prep.* 7
nq/nkw (letter): Q (unquë *n* 'hollow'). 22
nt (letter): Q (anto *n* 'mouth'). nt-grade *antotyellë *n.* 22
'number (great), host': rimbë *n.* 7
'numbered, count-able':' *notima *adj.* 18. 'numberless': *únotima *adj.* 12, 18
Númenor: 'Westland' *n.* 4, 19. (fallen): Mar-nu-Falmar *n* ('The Land under the Waves'). 5
nw (letter): Q (nwalmë *n* 'torment'). 22

o (letter): S, E (anna *n* 'gift'). 22
'o': a *invocation.* 7
'oath': vanda *n.* 13. vestale *n* (*later* 'wedding'). 13
October: Narquelië *n* (sun-waning). 13
'of': -ina *adj suff (makes an adj from a noun).* 18. -va, -wa *suff, adj connotation.* 21
'one' (number): '1': minë *n.* 15. 'one, alone'. er *adj.* 15. '[the] One': Eru *n* (God). 8
one (person): -ya *n suff.* 19, 21. -(n)da, -(n)do *n suff.* 21. -on *n suff, usualy m.* 18 person, thing: -wë *n suff.* 21
'Ordainer, Judge': Namo *n.* 18
Orion: Menelmacar *n* ('Swordsman of the SKy'). 15
'our': -lma *prn suff, exc;* -lva *prn suff, inc.* 10
ours: ?ilma *prn, exc;* ?ilva *prn, inc.* 10
'out': et *PE, Q prep* 'out'. 9. et *prep.* 9. 'forth' et- *adv prf* 15
'Outer Sea': Ekkaia *archaic n.* 9
'outside, beside': ara *prep.* 8

p (letter): Q, S, E (parma *n* 'book'). 'p-series': parmatema *n.* 22
pair: -u- *dual suff* 15
?papa: tata *n.* 21
'parent': nostar *n.* 8

'pass': aut- *v.* 3
'pass away, depart': van- *v.* 8
'pass, mountain: cirya *n* (*lit.* 'cleft'). 22
'past, departed': vanwa *adj.* 14
'peak': aikalë *n* 20, 21
'people': nore *n.* 10 'People of the Valar': Valinor, Valinorë. 5
person, one, thing: -we *n suff.* 21
'place, region': men *n.* 22
'place, in this', here: sinome *adv.* 10
'play': TYAL *PE rt.* 20. tyalië *n.* 12
'point, horn' tilde, -til *n.* 22
'pointed': aika *adj.* AYAK *PE rt.*20
'pour': ulya- *vb stm.* 14, 16. 'poured' ullë *p.t, intrans*, ulyane *p.t., trans.* 16
'Pourer, The; The Rainer': Ulmo *n.* 18
'pouring, flooding': ulëa *adj.* 14
'power': BAL *PE rt.*20. VAL *Q rt.* 'power': vala *n.* 'Power': Vala *n.* 18, 20, 21.
'Power, Angelic': Vala *n*, Valië *f n.* 3. vala *n* (*Q* letter v, *S* m, *E* w, ᵥ ɑ). 22
'praise, bless': lait(a)- *v.* 7, 14
'Praise of Eru': Erulaitalë *n* (Eru-praising) (Midsummer feast in Numenor). 13
'present, give': anta- *vb stm.* 14
'prison': mando *n.* 22

q/kw (letter): ϥ *Q, S* (quessë *n* 'feather'). 'q-series': quessetéma *n.* 22
'queen': tári *sing n; pl unknown.* 3. tar *n, in cmpds.* 18. 'Queen of the Stars': Elentári *n* (Varda). 15
'Queen of the Valar': Valië *n.* 18

r (letter): (1) trilled: ᚱ *Q,S,BS,E* (rómen *n* 'east'). 22
(2) untrilled: ᚢ *Q, E* (órë *n* 'heart (inner mind)'). 8, 22. r-grade *oretyelle n.*
(3) untrilled: ᛈ *Q* (árë *n* 'sunlight'). 8, 22
'radiant garland, maiden crowned with': Al(a)táriel *n (Q)*, Galadriel *(S).* 9, 18
'rage': aha *n* (*Q* letter h ᚺ). 22
'Rainer, The': Ulmo *n.* 18
'rise': (1) BAR *PE rt.* 21
(2) 'uplift' orta- *vb stm.* 15, 16
rd (letter): ᚹ *Q, E* (arda *n* 'region). 22
're-, again': (1) en- *adv prf.* 11, 15
(2) 'back': ata-, at- *adj prf.* (Also 'second').
'real, actual': anwa *n.* 17
'recall': enyal- *vb stm.* 11, 13, 14 .'to recall': enyalië *v, inf.* 13.
'recalling, memory': enyalië *n.* 11, 13
'reckon, count': not- *v.* 18
'red': carne *adj.* 4
'refill': enquant- *v* (fill again). 8, 11
'region': (1) arda *n* (*Q, E* letter rd, *S* rh ᚻ). 22
(2) 'place, way' men *n.* 10, 22
'Renewer' Envinyatar *n* (Aragorn). 18
'return' (1) entul- *v* (come again, *lit.* re-come). 6, 11 'Return' Entulesse *n* (Veantur's ship). 11
(2) 'go round, revolve': pel- *v.* 22
'reversed': nuquerna *adj (upside-down letter).* 22
'revolve, go round': pel- *v.* 22
rh (letter) ᚻ *S* (arda *n* 'region'). 22
'right hand' PHOR *PE rt.* 20. 'right-hand region, north'. formen *n* 10
'ring': corma *n.* 6. 'Ring-day': Cormarë *n* (holiday). 13
'Ring of Fire': Narya *n* (*lit.* fire-one). 21
'rise': (1) 'raise': orta- *vb stm.* 15, 16
(2) 'rise up, go high': OR/RO *PQE rt.* 10
'river': (1) sire *n.* 10. (*PE n* ?SIRE, sîr *S*) 20, 21
(2) luinë *n* (*not used' prob. because same as* luinë 'blue'). 19, 20
'road': tië *n.* 12
'roar' (wind): *laust(a)- *vb stm.* 14. ('rush, make a windy noise' M 216). 4
'roaring': ravëa *adj.* 14
'rock': (1) ondo *n.* 9
(2) *poetic* (sticking up from water): karka *n* (*lit.* 'tooth'). 13
'roof'. tup- *or* tup- *v.* 15
'royalist, king's friend': arandil *n.* 18
'ruinous, downfallen': atalantea *adj.* 14
'run, go; go away': kel- *v.* 21
'rush' (wind): laust- *v.* ('roar, make a windy noise' M 216). 4

s (letter): ᛊ *Q,S, E* (silme *n* 'starlight'). ᛇ *Q, E* (silme nuquerna *n* 's reversed'). ᚻ *Q* (súle n 'spirit'). 22
'sail, (ship's)': (*poetic*): rama *n* (*lit* 'wing'). 12
'sail' (*lit.* 'pass swiftly through' the water): cir- (kir-) *v.* 3
Saturday: Elenya *n* (star-one). 13
Saturn: Lumbar *n* (shadow-?home). 15
Sauron: Annatar *n* 'Lord of Gifts'. 19
'say, speak': quen- (quet-) *v.* 13
'sea': ear *n.* 8, 13. sea-maiden: Eärwen *n.* 18. 'Lover of the Sea', devoted to the sea Eärnilin, Eärnur *n.* 11, 18. 'Sea-wing': Earrame *n* (Veantur's ship). 19
eär(e)n *n (cmpds).* 9. Great Sea: Eare(n) *n.* 9. 'Sea-day', sea-one: Eärenya *n* (Thursday). 13. 'Lover of the Sea' Eärendil. 9, Eärendur (*also* '(professional) mariner') *n.* 18
'(sea)gull': maiwe *n.* 9
'Sea-dwelling': Eämbar *n.* 19
'Sea-elves': Falmari *pl n.* 5
seaweed: UI *PE rt.* seaweed watery Uinen *Q,S n.* 20
'second': (1) ata-, at- *adj prf* (*also* 'back again, are-'). 15. 'The Second People': Atani *pl n* ('Men'). 3
(2) follow, come behind: neuna *adj.* 15
'secret, hidden': muina *adj.* 20
'see, behold': ken- *vb stm.* 7, 11, 14
'seed': ered *n.* ERED *PE rt.* 20
September: Yavannië *n.* (fruit-giving). 13
'series' (*sing*): téma *n* (tengwar). 'ṫ-series': tincotema *n.* 22
'serpent, snake': (h)lóke *n.* 12, 20. (*prob. poetic* worm, dragon) 12
'serve, to': -ndur, -nur, -ldur, -rdur *m suff* (*later meaning* 'devotion, disinterested love'). 18
'set, go down': NDU *PE rt.* 20, 21. 'set, sink (of Sun or Moon)': nuta- *vb stm* 16, 21
'settled, be fixed, abide': mar- *vb stm.* 15
'seven (7)': otso *n.* 15
sh (letter): ᛋ *E, BS* (harma *n* 'treasure'). 22
'shade': WATH *PE rt.* 20
'shadow': (1) '(heavy)': lumbulë *n.* 14
(2) watha, vatna *n* 20
'shadowed': lomea *adj.* 4, 18
she' *-ryë *prn suff.* even she *-erye *prn.* 6
'Sheen, the': isil *n* (moon). 21
'shine': cal- *v.* KAL *rt.* 4. cal-(kal-) *vb stm.* 3, 14
'shine (with white or silver light)': SIL/THIL *PE rt.* 21. sil- *vb stm.* 3, 9, 14. 'shine'. sisila *vb stm* (*freq* of sil-, 'shine (white)').17
'shining white, silver': silna *adj.* 12, 14
'ship, sharp-prowed': cirya *n.* 3. *cirya *n* (M 222). 12
'shore, line of surf': falasse *n* (*lit* wave-place). 5, 9
'Sickle of the Valar': Valacirca *n* (Great Bear, Wain, Big Dipper). 15

'sign': tehta *n (indicates a vowel)*. 22
Silmaril: *n*. 3. *the stuff of* Silmarils' silima *n*. 12. Silma-garlanded-maiden. ?Silmarien *n*. 18
'silver': KYELEP *PE rt*. 6, 20. (1) tyelpë *n*. 6, 20. 'silver-like': ('in hue or worth; not made of silver') tyelperin *adj*. 6
(2) telep- *comb form*. 'silver-tree, *later* -tall': Teleporno *n*, S Celeborn *n*. 21.
(3) telem- *adj, cmpds*. 19
(4) telpë *n (preferred form; Q from Telerin)*,6, 18. 'silver-fist' Telperinquar(ë) *n*, S Celebrimbor *n* 21. 'silver-like': ('in hue or worth, not made of silver') telperin *adj (preferred form; Q from Telerin)*. 6. 'of silver' telepina *adj*. 18, 20.
'silver, shining-white': silma *adj*. 12, 14
'sing': LIN *PE rt*. 21. lind- *v* ('make a musical sound'). 3
'singer': linde *n*; *Linda *n* (Elf). 21
'single, sole': erya *adj*. 15
'sink, set (of Sun or Moon)': nuta- *vb stm*. 16
'sit upon': hár- *v*. 9
'six (6)': enqë *n*. 15
'skill': curu *n*. 18
'sky, air': wilya *n (Q*, S letter w, *E* a ɑ). vilya *n (Q* letter v ɑ). 22
'slide down, collapse:' talt(a)- *v*. 9, 14
'slip, slide down': talt(a)- *vb stm*. 9, 14
'slope': talta- *vb stm; TALAT PE rt*. 21. 'slope, slip, slide down, collapse': talt(a)- *vb stm*. 14
sloping': talta *adj*. 14
'smith': tano *n*. 8
'snake, serpent': (h)lókë *n*. (*prob. poetic* worm, dragon). 12
snarl': yarra *vb stm*. 13, 14
'snow, fallen': losse *n*. 4
'snow-white': lossë *adj*. 4
'sole, single': erya *adj*. 15
'son': yondo *n*. 18. -ion *n, cmpds* 18. (y)onya 'my son' *n (address)*. 11
'song': lírë *n*. 4
?song-woman: Lindissë *n, f*. 18
Song of the Sun and Moon': Narsilion *n (lit*. fire-white-shine-of *pl*.). 19
'Song of Gold': Laurelin *n* (the Golden Tree). 15
'south, left-hand region': hyarmen *n*. 10, 20. hyar- *n, cmpds*. 19. (*Q* letter hy, S, *E* h ⋀). 22
'spark (star)': tinwe *n*. 9, 21
sparkle': (1) TIN *PE rt*. 21. 'cause to sparkle'. tinta- *vb stm*. 11, 14
(2) ita- *vb stm*.. 11, 14
'speak, say': quen- (quet-) *v*. 13
'Speaker' (elf): Quende *n*. 3
'spider's web': ungwe *n* (*also* 'gloom'). 17. (*Q* letter ngw, S gw, *E* g ɑɑ) 22
'spirit': thulë *n* (*Q*, S, *E* letter voiceless th). sulë *n* (*Q* letter s h). 20, 22
'Spirit of Fire': Fëanáro *n* (S Feanor) 15
spirit: Maia *n* (*prob*. Good-one). 3
'sport': tyalië *n*. 20
'spot, region': men *n*. 22
'spring, well': ehtele *n*. 8, 9
'spring' (season): tuile *n*. 11, 13 spring-day' Tuilere *n* (holiday). 13, 19. early spring. coire *n* ('stirring') 13
ss (letter): ȝ *Q*, S (esse *n* 'name'). ȝ *Q*, S (esse nuquerna *n* 'ss reversed'). 3, 22
'stand' (hold, endure): termar- *v* (*lit* 'through-abide') 13, 15
'star' (..., elen *n* 3 el(en) *cmpds* (*also* 'Elf') 18. 19 'People of the Stars' Eldar *pl n* ('Elves'). 3. 'Star of Elendil': Elendilmir *n* (*lit*. Elendil-jewel). 19 star-jewel.. Elemmire *n*. 19. 'Star-lover': Elendil (*also* 'Elf-friend'), Elendur *n*. 18. star-one: Elenya *n* (Saturday). 13. star-one: Elenwë *n, f*. 18. 'Star-queen': Elentari *n* (Varda). 8, 10, 15
(2) tinwe *n* (*lit* 'spark'). 9, 21
'starlight': silme *n* (*Q*, S, *E* letter s ȼ) 22
'starlike, like stars': elvea *adj*. 12, 18
'starry twilight': tindomë *n*. 19
'Starwards': Elenna *n* (Númenor). 9
'steadfast': voron- *adj*. 21
'stem': telco *n (vertical part of a letter)*. 22
'stirring' (early spring): coirë *n*. 13
'stone': ondo *n*. 5. GONO *PE rt*. 20. 'Stone song' Ondolindë (S Gondolin) 20. stone-lord: Ondoher *n*. 18
'stray' (wander): ranya- *vb stm*. 15
'Strider': Telcontar *n* (Aragorn). 5, 18
'study (long), lore': nole *n*. 18
'suffice'; farya- *vb stm*. 16
'summer': laire *n*. 13
'summon': yal- *v*. 15. 'summon again, recall': enyal- *vb stm*. 13, 14
'sun': anar *n*. 3, 20. sun-one: Anarya *n* (Sunday). 13. sun-new: Narvinye. sun-waning: Narquelie *n* (October). 13 *n* (January). 13. sun-round': coranar *n* (astronomical year). 13. sun-son: Anarion *n*.18
Sunday: Anarya *n* (sun-one). 13
'sunlight': azë *n (archaic Q*, BS, *E* letter z). 8, 22. are *n (Q* letter untrilled r). 8, 22
sunning *or* sunny: Narië *n* (June). 13
sunny *or* sun-able: Urimë *n (or hot or* heat-able) (August). 13
sunrise, way of; 'east': rómen *n*. 10
'sunset': andúnë *n*. 4. 'Sunset'. Andunië *n* (Numenorean city). 10
'sunset, west': andu- *n, cmpds*. 19. 'way of the sunset; west': numen *n*. 10
surf-line, shore': falasse *n* (*lit* wave-place). 5, 9
'surge, foam': falasta- *vb stm*. 13, 14
'swan': alqua *n*. 4
'sward' (lawn): parth S *n*. 21
'swear': vesta- *vb stm* (*later* 'to wed'). 13, 14
'sweet': lissë *adj*. 4, 12
'swift': *linta *adj*. 4
'sword': macil, makil. -macil *n*. 6, 18. 'Swordsman of the Sky': Menelmacar *n* (Orion). 15

t (letter): ƿ *Q*, S, *E* (tinco *n* 'metal'). 't-series': tincotema *n*. t-grade *tincotyellë *n*. 22
'tall': halla *adj* (*Q* letter breath h |). 4, 22
'tap': *tam- *vb*. 16
'ten (10)': kainen *n*. 15
'Terror': Osse *n*. 18
th (letter): (1) voiceless ƅ *Q*,S, *E* (thule *n* 'spirit'). tn-grade *thúletyelle *n*.
(2) voiced: ɱ *E* (anto *n* 'mouth'). 22
'thanksgiving': hantale *n*. 12. 'Thanksgiving to Eru': Eruhantale *n* (Eru-thanking) (Autumn feast in Numenor) 13
'that': (1) i *rel prn*. 6
(2) 'it': ta *prn*
(3) (*refers back to subject*) tana *prn*. 20
'the': i *art, sing & pl*. 3
thee (you): *-i, *-le *prn*. 7. for thee (you)' *lin *prn*. 10
their. *-nta *prn suff*. 10
theirs: ?inta *prn*. 10
'them': -t, te *prn*. 7. for them *tin *prn* 10
'they': -nte *prn suff* even they ?ente *prn*. 6
thine (yours): ?ilya *prn*. 10
'thing': nat *n*. 17

thing (concrete or discrete): (1) -ma *n suff* 21
(2) one, person: -we *n suff.* 21
Thingol: Sindacollo *n* ('Greycloak'). 5 Elwe (S Elu). 5
'this': sina *prn?*. 12
'thou' (*you sing*): -lye *prn suff.* 'even thou' elyë *prn.* 6
'three (3)': nelde *n.* 15
'throne': mahalma *n.* 8, 9
'through': tere, ter *prep.* 14. tere, ter- *adv.* 15
'through-abide': termar- *v* 'stand' (endure). 13
Thursday: Eärenya *n* (sea-one). 13
'thy (your)': -lva *prn suff.* 10
'tie, bind': *nut- v. 22
'tilted, sloping': talta *adj.* 14
'time': lume *n.* 22
'tongue': lambë *n* (*Q*, S, *E* letter l). 22
'tooth, fang': carka, karca *n.* 12. (*poetic* 'rock' (sticking up from water)). 13
'torment': NGWAL *PE rt.* 20. ŋwalmë, nwalme *n* (*Q* letter ŋw, nw *E* ng). 22
'tower': minas *n.* 20. '[lofty] tower': mindon *n.* 9
wn with wall round; fortress': otso, os *n.* 21
'treasure': harma *n* (*Q* letter kh/h, S kh/ch, *BS*, *E* sh). 6, 22
'tree': (1) '[spreading]': alda *n.* 3. GALADH *PE rt.* 20. (*Q*, *E* letter ld, S lh, *E* ll). 22. tree-one (White Tree Day): Aldëa *n* (Tuesday). Two Trees: *Aldu *dual n* (tree-pair). 15. trees-two-one: Alduya (Tuesday). 13. tree-jewel: Aldamir *n.* 18. tree-night: Aldalómë *n.* 19
(2) '[tall]': ornë *n.* 4. 'golden tree, golden': malinornë *n* (S mallorn). 21
Tree, White: Telperion *n* 'Silver-'. Golden Tree: Laurelin *n* 'Song of Gold'. 15
'tri-': nel- *adj prf* (neldë 'three'). 15
'true, real': anwa *n.* 17
Tuesday: Alduya *n* (trees-two-one). 13. Aldëa *n* (tree-one; White Tree Day). 13
Turgon: ?Turukano *n* (*hypothetical Q form*) master commander. 20
Turin: *n.* 'Master of Doom' Turambar *n.* 12
twelve (12): ?rasta *n.* 15
'twilight, starry': tindómë *n.* 19. 'daughter of the twilight': tindomerel *n* (*poetic* 'nightingale'). 18
'twinkle': tintil- v 3.
wo (2)': atta *n.* 15. at(t)a *n.* 7. the Two Trees: *Aldu *dual n* (tree-pair). 15

u (letter): O S, *E* (úre *n* 'heat'). u in diphthongs O *Q*, S, *E* (ure *n* 'heat'). Ω *E* (Vala *n* 'Angelic Power'). 22
Ulnen: *Q*,S *n.* seaweed watery. 20
'ultimate, last': metima *adj.* 13
'under': nu *prep.* 5. 'beneath, down': undu- *adv prf.* 15
Ungoliant: Ungoliante ('Gloom-weaver') *n.* 17
'unto, as far as': tenna *adv.* 15
'up to, as far as': tenna *adv.* 15
'uplift, raise': orta- *vb stm.* 8, 15
'upwards': amba, am- *adv.* 15
Uranus: Luinil *n* (blue-?shine) (*or Neptune; most likely* Uranus). 15
us (1) (*exc*): ?-me. 7. 'us-two' net *acc dual prn.* 7. for us: ?min *prn, exc.* 10
(2) (*inc*): ?-ve, ?ve *prn.* 7. ?vin *prn, inc.* 10

v (letter): (1) Ω *Q* (vilya *n* 'air, sky'). 22
(2) Ω *Q* (vala *n* 'Angelic Power'). 22
(3) ω S, *E* (ampa *n* 'hook'). 22
'vague, dim to see': neka *adj.* 14
Vala, *pl* Valar: 'Power' *n* (S Balan). 8, 20. Vali- *pl n, cmpds.* 19. 'of or belonging to the Valar' Valaina *adj.* 19. 'City of the Valar': Valimar *n.* 19. Valar-one: Valanya *n* (Friday). 13, 19. Valinor: *n.*12
Valar: Manwe, Ulmo, Aulë, Namo, Olorion, Oromë, Tulkas 8
Valier: Varda, Yavanna, Vairë, Este, Nienna, Vana, Nessa. 8
'valley': nan(de) *n.* 20. '(deep) valley': tumbo *n.* 20
'vanish, pass away': van- v. 8
'vanished, past': vanwa *adj.* 14
Varda: 5. Tintallë *n* ('the Kindler'); Elentari *n* ('Queen of the Stars'). 10, 15. Varda-lover Vardilmë *n.* 18
'vault, dome': telluma *n.* 5
'veil': FANA *PE rt.* 21
Venus: Eärendil *n* ('Lover of the Sea'). 15
'victor': (1) 'victor, master, lord': turo, -tur *n* 18
(2) -(n)dacil *n suff* (in names). 18.
'vision, dream': olor *n.* 8
'voice': oma *n.* 7

w (letter):(1) Ω *Q*, S (wilya *n* 'air, sky'). Ω *E* (vala *n* 'Angelic Power'). 22
'wailing': yaimea *adj.* 14
Wain: Valacirca *n* ('Sickle of the Valar') (constellation). 15
'wakening': cuivëa *adj.* 22
'wall': ramba *n.* 14
'warrior': ohtar *n.* 12
'was not': umë *p.t. of* umu- be not. 16
?was: -nero *Qenya v, past* (*in* falastanéro 'was loud with surf') (M 220-1). 17
'watch, watch over, look at': tir- *vb stm.*3, 11, 14 *PE* TIR, S tir-.21
watcher; 'one who looks, watches': -tir *n, cmpds.* 19
water': nén(nen) *n.* 3. NEN *PE rt.* 20. 'Lord of Waters and King of the Sea' - Ulmo *n* (Vala). 8
watery or water-able: Nenime *n* (February). 13
'wave (crested or foaming)': falma *n.* 5
way, region': men *n.* 10, 22. 'way of the sunset, west': numen *n.* 10. way of the sunrise, 'east': romen *n.* 10
we (1) (you and I, not them)': -lmë *prn suff, exc.* even we ?elmë *prn.*6
(2) (everyone present)': *-lvë *prn suff, inc.* even we ?elve *prn.* 6
'Weaver, The': Vairë *n.* 18
'wed': vesta- *vb stm* (*or* 'to swear'). 13, 14
'wedding': vestalë *n* (*or* 'oath'). 13
Wednesday: Menelya *n* (heavens-one). 13
'week': enquie *n.* 3, 13
weep: ?niena- *vb stm.* 13, 14
'well, spring': ehtelë *n.* 9
'went, departed': lendë *p t.* 22
'west, the way of the sunset': (1) númen *n.* 10, 20. (*Q*, *E* letter n, S nn). 22. nu- *n, cmpds.* 19. west-river: Nunduine *n.* 19. 'West-wings': Númerrámar *pl. n.* 19. 'Westland': Numenore *n.* 19
(2) 'west, sunset': andu- *n, cmpds.* 19. 'the Westlands': Andustar *pl n* (Nimenorean district). 10
wh (letter): ω *E* (hwesta Sindarinwa *n* 'Grey-elven nw'). 22
'wherein': yassë *prn* (*lit* 'which-in'). 10
'which, ?whom: *ya *prn.* from which *yallo; to which *yanu; toward which *yanna; 'which-in' yassë; of which ?yo. 10
'white' (1):ninque *adj* 4
(2) fana *adj.* 11
'white light, shine with': SIL/THIL *PE rt.* 21
'white shining, silver': silma *adj.* 12, 14
White Tree: Telperion *n* ('Silver-') 15
'who, what' (1) (question): man *prep.* 8
(2) (refers back to subject): i *prep.* 8
'whole, the; all': ilya *adj.* 12

?whom, which: *ya *prn.* 10
'wide': landa *adj.* 21
'wield, master': *tur(u)- *vb stm.* 18
'wife': indis *n.* 9
'will be': yeva v, *3rd pers sing fut.* 'will not be' úva (LR 72). 17
'willow': tasare *n.* 11
'wind': sure *n.* 4 'make a windy noise; roar, rush' laust- v. 4
windy or wind-able: Súlimë *n* (March). 13
'wing': (1) rama *n* (*poetic* 'ship's sail', 'leaf'). 12. 'West-wings': Numerramar *pl n.* 19
(2) rame *n.* 'Sea-wing': Earramë *n.* 19
'winter': hrive *n.* 13, 20
'wisdom': ÑGOL *PE rt.* 20. 'knowledge, lore, long study': nolë *n.* 18
'wise': ÑGOL *PE rt.* 21. 'wise folk, one of': ÑGOLOD *PE n.* 'Wise (one)': Noldo *n.* 21
'Wise (elf)','Deep Elf': ŋoldo, Noldo *n* (*Q* letter n ccl). 3, 22
'without, -less': u- *n & adj pref.* 18
'Wizard': Istar *n.* 3
'woman': (1) nis(së), *pl* nissi. 9. -ndis, -nis, ?-issë *n suff.* 18
(2) 'maiden, daughter': -iel *n suff.* 18
'wood': tavar *n.* 'of wood': taurina *adj.* 20
'word': quetta *n.* 13
'World, The': (1) Eä *n* (*from* Ea, 'Let it be', *word spoken at creation of world*). 15
(2) Ambar *n.* 12
worm, dragon (*prob. poetic*): (h)lokë *n* (*lit* 'snake, serpent'). 12

y (letter): vowel) S (silme nuquerna *n* 's reversed'). 22
yea: yé *interjec.* 7
'year': (1) (astronomical): coranar *n* ('sun-round').
(2) (4 seasons): loa *n* ('growth'). year-middle: loëndë *n* (holiday).13
(3) [long]': yen *n* (144 years of the Sun). 11, 13
'yellow': malinë, malin- *adj.* 19
'you' *sing* (thou): -lye *prn suff.* 'even you' (thou) elye *prn.* 6.
(thee): *-l, *le *acc prn.* 7. for you (thee): *lin *prn.* 10
'your (thy)': -lva *prn suff.* 10
yours (thine): ?ilya *prn.* 10

z (letter): ȝ *archaic Q, BS,* ȝ (aze *n* 'sunlight'). ȝ *Q,* ȝ (aze nuquerna *n* 'z reversed). 8, 22
zh (letter): ccl ȝ (anca *n* 'jaws'). 22

Appendix D
Errors in Ballantine The Lord of the Rings

The Ballantine paperback edition of The Lord of the Rings has been referred to throughout these lessons because it is the most widely owned edition of LOTR in the United States However it is not the most accurate.

In 1965 Ace put out an unauthorized paperback edition of The Lord of the Rings. To ensure copyright protection, Tolkien was persuaded to revise LOTR. This Second Edition was published by Ballantine in October 1965. The Second Edition introduces some changes in Elvish, especially in the Appendices. Ballantine also introduced some errors. Dick Plotz, then president of the Tolkien Society of America, prevailed upon Ballantine to "correct" what he perceived to be errors, ie. differences from the First Edition. In the event only The Fellowship of the Ring was revised (in 1966), in some instances reverting back to the First Edition form, in others introducing new errors. Only Fellowship was revised; The Two Towers and The Return of the King remain unchanged from first printing to present. The Second Edition Houghton Mifflin hardbound The Return of the King added a couple of Elvish words not found in Ballantine.

Tolkien continued to niggle over his work. These changes were incorporated into the British editions but not the American. In 1987 Houghton Mifflin produced its Collectors' Edition, a one-volume LOTR supposedly incorporating all changes and correcting all errors. It is the definitive version today

The Fellowship of the Ring

age	Ballantine reading		correct reading
110	Elen sila lúmenn_ omentilmo	*should read*	Elen sila lumenn'_ omentielvo
457ff	Caras Galadon, Galadrim	*later changed to*	Caras Galadhon, Galadhrim
489	yéni ve linte yuldar _vanier	*should read*	yéni ve linte yuldar avánier

The Two Towers

430	o menel palan-diriel...A tiro nin	*later changed to*	o menel palan-diriel...A tiro nin

The Return of the King

395	Minalcor (regent 1240-1304)	*should read*	Minalcar (regent 1240-1304)
483	Úrime...Úrui	*should read*	Urime...Urui
497	did not possess dli, gli, gho	*should read*	dh, gh, ghw
500	Noldo (older _oldo)...nwalme (older ywalme)...ore..ur_	*should read*	noldo (older ngoldo)... (older ngwalme)...ore...ure
506	the Antani or Edain the royal house of Finarphir_	*should read* *later changed to*	the Atani or Edain the royal house of Finarphin
506 ftnote	Caras Galador, Amrolt	*should read*	Caras Galadhon, Amroth
507 ftnote	Beren Húnri	*shound read*	Beren, Húrin

Additions to Houghton Mifflin hardbound The Return of the King

HM 139 I am Elessar, the Elfstone, and Envinyatar, the Renewer (Bal 169)

HM 409 In this jargon tark, "man of Gondor" was a debased form of tarkil, a Quenya word useed in Westron for one of Numenorean descent (paragraph added to "Orcs and the Black Speech", Bal 511)